FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NICARAGUAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES

AU071445 Sofia BTA in English 1344 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 7 (BTA) -- Mr Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, minister of internal affairs of Nicaragua, arrived here today. He is invited on an official visit by the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The guest and the officials accompanying him were welcomed by Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, by Mr Velko Palin, head of Military and Administrative Department of the CC of the BCP, by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, and other high-ranking officials.

Received by Lilov

AU071924 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Tomas Borge, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of internal affairs of Nicaragua, who is here on an official visit.

Information was exchanged on the tasks being solved by the BCP and the Sandinist National Liberation Front at the present stage, as well as on some actual problems of the international situation.

The meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by Colonel-General Velko Palin, head of Military and Administrative Department of the CC of the BCP, and Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs.

ANGOLAN STATE SECURITY MINISTER WELCOMED

AU071531 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 7 (BTA) -- Mr Juliao Mateus Paulo, member of the Politburo of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] - Party of Labour and minister of Angola's state security, arrived on a friendly visit here today at the invitation of Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Colonel-General Velko Palin, head of the BCP CC Military and Administrative Department, Minister Dimitur Stoyanov, deputy ministers and officials of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

FIRST GROUP OF WOUNDED PLO SOLDIERS ARRIVES

AU071629 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 7 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria received the first group of PLO soldiers injured in the battle for West Beirut. The injured Palestinian soldiers arrived here for treatment by a special Balkan flight from Athens. The hundreds of people attending at Sofia airport welcomed with the victory sign men aged 15 through 60, severely crippled by the Israeli aggressors.

"We highly esteem the aid the BCP and the Bulgarian state rendered us during the Israeli aggression on the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples, an aid they continue to render us now, too", Mr Sami 'Abd al-Fattah (Abu Hisham), permanent PLO representative in Bulgaria, told Bulgarian journalists.

According to an agreement between the Bulgarian Red Cross and the Palestine Red Crescent, several more groups of injured Palestine fighters are to arrive here for treatment.

COMMENTARY DENIES LINK WITH POPE'S ASSAILANT

AU071943 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 7 Sep 82

["The Address of Terrorism Is in the West" -- BTA headline; slantlines as received]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 7 (BTA) -- (BTA observer Georgi Todorov) -- The trail of the latest developments show that the wave of terrorism is seizing the Western world with a still greater force. The aim of its "strategy of tension" is known-to sow fear in the ordinary citizens, to inspire mistrust in the institutions of parliamentary rule and in this way to open the road to an extremely reactionary change in the social system. Already in 1977 the Italian magazine GIORNI wrote that all this is an "element of a long-ago elaborated tactics of the most active and authoritative organisation in this sphere /terrorism/- the Central /Intelligence Agency/ of the USA."

Another "element" of this tactics are the attempts at shifting the responsibility for the terrorist acts by various neo-fascist and leftist organizations onto...the socialist countries. A telling evidence of this tactics are the affair around the attempt on the Roman pope made by Turkish neo-fascist Ali Agca and the "sensational discoveries" of relations of the "Bulgarian emissaries with terrorists of the Italian Red Brigades" who kidnapped the US NATO General James Dozier.

A particularly tempestuous "research and writer's" activity about relations of "Bulgarian special services" with terrorist organisations is being unfolded by Claire Sterling, former journalist and ex-correspondent of the Washington POST in Rome.

Why do we have to quote her?

Taking the liberty of grossly violating the elementary journalist ethics of minimum authenticity of facts, Mrs Sterling began to sell here and there different variants of the same articles and interviews /outside her book "the Net of Terror", in which she is trying to convince the world public opinion that the guiding hand of killers and terrorists of the kind of Mehmet Ali Agca and the Red Brigades is Bulgaria./

The U.S. READER'S DIGEST magazine gave full scope to Mrs Sterling's fantasies and lies, by publishing in its latest issue an article by the self-proclaimed sepcialist on terrorism under the thunderous headline "Who Wanted To Kill the Pope?".

It is natural when the unbiased reader captures the headline of the article to look for that "evidence" which, according to the author, threw "sinister light" on the attempt on Pope John Paul II.

One sees from the very first pages, however, that it is mere cheating, that no serious evidence is produced but lies and insinuations. Mrs Sterling's "investigation activity" very quickly ends up with the selection she has made from fragmentary news items in the Western press about the personality and life of terrorists- neo-fascists like Agca, condemned for active bandit activity guided from the outside. In carrying out her several-month "research" work and especially in looking for the answer of who leads the activity of the terrorists, Mrs Sterling could have been quickly facilitated had she read the Turkish CUMHURIYET of January 7, 1982, which says: "Former CIA agent Frank Terpil confessed that he sold weapon to a rightist organisation in Turkey which trained terrorist Mehmet Ali Agca".

According to Sterling, one of Agca's close "teachers" was Mehmet Shener. This is how the MILLIYET of January 26, 1982, describes this person: "He is an important figure in an extreme right terrorist organisation which planned the murder of (Abdi Ipekci), famous Turkish journalist and editor-in-chief of the MILLIYET newspaper, killed by Agca on February 1, 1979/, and the attempt on the pope.

And really, it is not a secret that after (Ipekci's) murder Ali Agca was caught in 1979 in the Marmara Cafe - a well-known meeting place of the Turkish neo-fascists in Istanbul" and that after he was sentenced to death for the murder he fled from the military prison with the help of the neo-fascist party of the national movement of Alparslan Turks and its "combat detachments" - "the Grey Wolves", famous all over Europe.

As for whether it was necessary for the fanatic Agca to be instructed by anybody for making an attempt on the pope, the facts tell the contrary. Let us recall his letter to the MILLIYET newspaper after he escaped from the prison in Turkey:

"To the MILLIYET Newspaper:

The Western imperialists who are afraid of the creating of a new political, economic and military power jointly with the Middle East Islamic countries fraternal to Turkey, immediately send over, in a complicated period, the spiritual head and cross-disguised commander John Paul the Second. If this untimely and out-of-peace visit is not cancelled, I will kill the pope by all means. This is the only reason for my escape from prison. Besides, the responsibility will be sought for the assault on Mecca, which is the work of the USA and Israel. Besides, please do not exaggerate the case of my escape which happened without bloodshed, noise and in quite an ordinary way.

Sincerely,

Mehmet Ali Agca"

But let us go back to Sterling "the researcher" who lists facts as if taken straight from a penny dreadful-about "fake passports and underground meetings in luxurious villas near Sofia." Such is the fact about the connection with (Abuzer Ugurlu) - "a Turkish smuggler", Sterling writes, "living in Sofia and placed in the service of the Bulgarian intelligence". It is curious, did not author Sterling know from announcements in the Turkish press that (Ugurlu) surrendered to the Turkish police in March 1981 and is now in prison?

One of Sterling's main proofs is that wanted Agca spent 50 days in Bulgaria with a forged passport, without any action undertaken against him by the security bodies whatsoever. The author just "missed" a "tiny detail"- in the several million-strong tourist flow which every year passes through or stays in Bulgaria, the Turkish citizens alone are about two million. This same Agca with his fake passport has been in a number of West European countries without being captured, although the police there maintains very close relations with the Turkish security bodies and Interpol.

The comparison between Sterling's lies and the facts can go on, but again not in favour of the author's allegations. The version with Ali Agca's "testimony" also fails any logic-it changes so often and is so controversial that we would not be surprised if one wonderful day under "someone's suggestion" and for the respective promise he even "confesses" that the Bulgarians have charged him with the task of killing the pope.....

For every unbiased person having even a most elementary idea of the stand and policy of a country like Bulgaria, such allegations by Mrs Sterling and company do not even deserve a word of comment.

But this question is one of principle because it touches on the international stance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. And this stance, by presumption and in practice, excludes any thought and any idea whatsoever of contacts with any extremist or terrorist trends and movements.

The Bulgarian authorities have been able more than once to prove this stance in actual deed, including by their assistance rendered to the Western countries and Interpol in combating terrorism and smuggling. Let us not forget that Bulgaria is one of the most solid barriers in the illegal drug traffic from the East to the West.

So, only one thing becomes clear from all that noise. The neo-fascist murderers or leftist extremists are tools of certain anti-democratic and reactionary circles and imperialist centres for exacerbating the anyway enormously tense international situation. The scratchings of Sterling and other authors of the kind cannot conceal the truth.

With her deeds Mrs Sterling ranks among those who help international terrorism directly or indirectly, veiling in a verbal fog its real aims and nature for the public in the West.

Moreover, willingly or not, she is turning into a defender of such murderers as Agca and his inspirers like Turpil and "The Grey Wolves".

ZHIVKOV AWARDS DIMITROV SCIENCE, CULTURE PRIZES

AU021944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, presented the Dimitrov prizes to outstanding Bulgarian scientists and cultural figures tonight. He addressed them with the following words: "This prize is awarded to you for your selfless labor and for achievements in the fields of science and culture. This prize is recognition of all these achievements," he pointed out.

Corresponding member of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Milko Borisov replied as follows: "It is a great pleasure for us to be fortunate enough to receive this award in a year when all progressive mankind is festively celebrating the centennial of the great Georgi Dimitrov's birth." After thanking the party and the people's government for the great contribution made to the development of science and culture, the speaker pointed out that the prize, named after Dimitrov, will represent a strong impetus for the further creative activities of each prize winner.

The prize winners were congratulated by Comrades Petur Tanchev and Georgi Atanasov and by the deputy chairmen of the State Council, Peko Takov, Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitko Grigorov.

AWARDS PRESENTED TO MANY PUBLIC FIGURES

AU041600 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivko presented gold stars, Dimitrov orders, badges, and honorary certificates bestowing honorary titles to several Bulgarian public figures, scientists and cultural workers. After most sincerely congratulating those awarded, Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that these honorary titles and awards are an expression of the gratitude voiced by the BCP and by all our people for their selfless, creative efforts. Todor Zhivkov wished them happiness and great new successes in their noble work devoted to the development of Bulgarian science, culture and arts.

Hero of Socialist Labor and People's Artist Borislav Sharaliev replied on behalf of all those awarded. He expressed gratitude to the people's government for the great awards and stressed that they represent not only a strong impetus but also a great responsibility for further creative efforts.

Georgi Atanasav, Georgi Dzhagarov, Peko Takov and Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, also congratulated those who were awarded.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES JOINT AGRICULTURAL MEETING

AU031530 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Sofia, Sept 3 (BTA) -- A national meeting of the party, state, economic and public active members was held here today. The meeting was opened and chaired by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the State Council. [title as received]

Mr Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of the National Agroindustrial Union read a report on the results achieved and the future work for stepping up the intensification of grain production.

A final speech on the matters discussed and on some actual problems of the socioeconomic development was delivered by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and State Council president.

FILIPOV VISITS BURGAS AGROINDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

AU041919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, is visiting Burgas Okrug. Accompanied by Nikolay Zhishev, first secretary of the BCP okrug committee, Ivan Ruzhev, chairman of the okrug people's council executive committee, and other local officials, Comrade Filipov inspected the Kameno Agroindustrial Complex. The complex is situated in one of our country's largest sugar beet growing areas. Comrade Filipov was briefed there about the progress of the sugar beet harvest and on the work of the harvesting teams. Comrade Filipov congratulated the working people of Kameno on their great successes in grain production.

Later on, Comrade Filipov attended a meeting of the okrug party committee bureau, at which Nikolay Zhishev reported on the fulfillment of the okrug's 7-month plan and on the progress of agricultural work. The successes of the Burgas Okrug tractor drivers in grain production were particularly pointed out. For the first time they obtained a total of 500 kilograms of bread and fodder grain per 1,000-decare plots.

Comrade Grisha Filipov, in his statement, dwelled on certain topics concerning the intensification of grain production for the animal husbandry sector in connection with yesterday's national conference. He pointed out the necessity of an intensive mobilization of the working people's efforts and of technical equipment for a timely harvesting and processing of agricultural goods, for an accelerated clearing of the plots, and for a most efficient preparation of autumn agricultural works. Comrade Filipov also dwelled on the tasks connected with an effective and comprehensive fulfillment of plans in the industry, construction and transportation sectors and on efficient work in preparing the 1983 plans.

COMMENTATOR DECRIES PENTAGON'S AUSTRIAN POLICY

AU021025 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 82 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary: "'Evil Spirits' in the Pentagon"]

[Excerpt] Even the neutrality of the Republic of Austria does not prevent the Pentagon war incendiaries from forcing upon it its destructive weapons. According to a "confidential" report of the pertinent agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense, Austria is militarily a "low pressure zone" in Europe and must, therefore, "do more for its defense." These are obvious attempts to drag Austria into NATO's militarist policy and to force upon it short-range missiles and new interceptors. It goes without saying that the reason given is the "threat from the East."

Such pressures exerted by the Pentagon are dangerous for Austria and also for Czechoslovakia which, as a directly neighboring country, cannot fail to react to them. Why does Austria need to "do more for its defense," to buy warplanes and accept the U.S. "offer" of "military cooperation?" And why does it have to arm itself with missiles, which, incidentally, is in direct contravention of its state treaty? There is no threat to Austria from the East. This has been stressed also by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. The existence and the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist states is a substantial factor in Austria's security. All Austrians know that, were it not for the Soviet Union, there would not be a neutral and independent Austria today. It is the U.S. and NATO plan to deploy new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, including near Austria's borders, that poses the real threat to Austria.

The Reagan administration has rapidly adopted a haughty big power attitude toward small "banana" states, also in the case of Austria. Washington has grown accustomed to chiding the Austrian ambassador for Austria's relations with Arab and Latin American countries, for developing economic relations with the Soviet Union, and even for "neutralism." For a rather long time, the Pentagon has been trying to persuade Austria that in the interest of "strengthening the friendly country's striking power" it is necessary to improve "cooperation with American units in Europe." Now it has even made the offer of interceptors and missiles.

The Austrian Government has reacted negatively to Washington's attempts to interfere in Austrian affairs. To allay the Austrian Government's concern, Washington has responded that all these are nothing but unofficial ideas. Yet such "ideas" are constantly increasing in number and may easily turn into official policy. It is quite certain that the 'evil spirits' in the Pentagon are systematically working on it. Their instructions that Austria should increase its arms expenditures suggest that they openly treat Austria as a NATO ally. The Austrian Government surely regards this as warning signals that cannot be ignored.

The Austrian public has unambiguously rejected the Reagan administration's militarist policy. This has been demonstrated in many peace demonstrations in Vienna and other Austrian cities. This spirit also marked the speech by Minister of Interior Lanc, who said at the European forum in Alpbach: "The purported necessity to stop the expansion of communiqm is nothing but a pretext for the old imperialist policy in a new disguise." This is an absolutely logical conclusion from Reagan's policy, which -- in pursuit of its own interests -- unscrupulously tramples underfoot the principles of international relations and even state treaties.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES NEW REAGAN MIDEAST PLAN

AU071205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 82 p 7

[Commentary by Washington correspondent Dusan Rovensky: "Nothing New Under the Sun"]

[Text] American President Reagan's television speech of Wednesday night is being termed a "new initiative" for the Middle East.

In reality, however, it is a new attempt to buttress the results of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and to open the way for such a settlement in the Middle East as would fully correspond to the interests of American imperialism. Reagan rejected the setting up of an independent Palestinian state and what he proposed in the way of Palestinian autonomy has immediately drawn Israel's disapproval.

Reagan did not say anything that could possibly have a positive impact on the future fate of the Lebanese state, which has fallen victim to Israel's brutal aggression. The solution proposed by him is absolutely in tune with the support which the United States extends to the Israeli aggression. Incidentally, Reagan himself kept stressing in his speech the existence of close relations between Washington and Tel Aviv.

The objectives of American policy in the Middle East remain unchanged. However, Reagan's speech at the same time furnishes proof that under pressure of public opinion, in the world in general and in the Arab countries in particular, his administration is forced to act in disguise in asserting its policy and choose veiled tactics. When Israeli tanks invaded Lebanon, Washington welcomed this with obvious "understanding." The aggressor took upon himself the dirty role in implementing the United States' strategic interests, fully in keeping with the U.S.-Israeli treaty on joint strategic interests. The United States has made this aggression possible by supplying the assailant with weapons and money as well as by its support for him on UN premises.

Nevertheless, somewhat different tones gradually began to creep into the atmosphere of identification with the aggressor. Reports on American embassies' dispatches, mostly from Arab countries, about growing anti-American feelings among broad segments of the population began to seep into the press. It was necessary to respond to this situation, to adjust the tactics to it. It was necessary to react to the fact that, on the one hand, Israel is dragging the United States ever deeper into the conflict while, on the other hand, there is growing alarm in the Arab countries and in world public opinion over the aggressor's brutality.

The Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the Reagan administration's support for it have also sparked off a discordant reaction in a number of West European countries. It is surely symptomatic that none of the U.S. allies in Western Europe has expressed support for the American policy of assistance to the aggressor and his brutal genocide. Reports about crimes committed against innocent civilians have caused outrage among broad strata of the West European public, which has come to understand that they would not have been possible if Washington did not back Tel Aviv.

The White House could not afford to disregard yet another important fact -- that even in those Arab states that did not show any endeavor to help the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, who fell victim to an aggression, voices expressing disagreement with the governments' position and anti-American attitudes are growing in strength. Yes, the fear of the radicalization of popular masses in the Arab countries was one of the motives prompting Washington to resort to the tactics that found expression in Reagan's latest speech.

The ruling circles also had to take into account the fact that even in the United States itself there is a segment of the public that disagrees with the overt support for the Israeli aggression and criticizes Reagan's administration for it. Such opinions could be heard also in congress. Those that were voiced by representatives of business circles were motivated, among other things, by the fear that the radicalization of the masses in the Arab countries and the spreading of anti-American attitudes might considerably complicate American political and economic positions in some Arab countries.

President Reagan's speech on American television Wednesday night, though it was veiled in a deluge of words about peace and about settling the explosive situation in the Middle East, pursues only one goal. To buttress the results of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to obliterate before world public opinion the basic and undeniable fact that the weapons used by the aggressor in the attrocities that have outraged the world were American weapons and that it was American support that backed up Tel Aviv.

PARTY DAILY DECLARES SOLIDARITY ACTED 'IN VAIN'

AU031041 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Sep 82 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "Confrontation Does Not Have a Chance; Political Defeat of the Antisocialist Forces"]

[Text] The anticommunist centers in the West awaited with great hopes the so-called public appearance of underground "Solidarity" on 31 August 1982, an appearance that had been planned long in advance . They undertook large-scale coordinating activity, using even the NATO espionage centers for that purpose, and invested great sums of money in this subversive action, which was designed to show the world that "Solidarity" is still alive, has influence on events in Poland and is strong enough to turn -- in collusion with reactionary imperialist circles -- the course of events back to the period prior to 13 December 1981.

After all, in one of its articles the British paper THE TIMES made no secret of the fact that "Solidarity" would suffer a political and moral defeat.

And that is exactly what has happened. The whole "endeavor" of several months was completely in vain. The ASSOCIATED PRESS does not conceal that "Solidarity" has not achieved what it wanted. Factories were running at full steam, there were no strikes, no one wanted to join the groups of wild youngsters who attempted to form antistate demonstrations. The afternoon and evening hours of Tuesday, 31 August have shown that no one wants to have anything in common with vandals senselessly destroying public property.

The antisocialist forces have succeeded in only one thing -- in making some young people, mostly students, victims of demagogy and political charlatanry, take to the streets. The majority of Polish society, the workers class, the working people have clearly dissociated themselves from the adventurers. Not by chance. After all, the self-styled leaders of the workers class in "Solidarity," those who once swore that they would represent its interests, have in the end turned out to be traitors, cheats and impostors. They even managed to embezzle membership fees and the organization's property. They have proved to be inveterate enemies of anything smacking of socialism and only wanted to climb on the workers' backs to power. The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA has characterized the political situation in the country as follows: Tuesday has shown that confrontation does not have a chance. It has taught those who put their stakes on destruction and whose main argument is a stone in their hand yet another lesson.

Both shocking and tragic is the result of the street unrest. Two dead in Lublin and several wounded. Wounded members of public security corps are also elsewhere, to say nothing of the material damage caused by vandalism and the senseless destruction of some urban facilities. The program of underground "Solidarity" was to get into conflict with public security, cost what it may; to attack it, using previously made iron bars, chains, crooks, stones, anything that was on hand.

This is not the first time that the name of the so-called self-governing independent trade union organization "Solidarity" has been spattered with blood, through the fault of some of its leaders. Their revengefulness and hatred bid them to seek the recognition and support of their paymasters overseas and in Western Europe even at the cost of human life. Were it not for them, they would have been political corpses long ago, they would have already crawled out of their hide-outs. It is revenge for the energetic step of the Military Council of National Salvation of 13 December 1981 that halted their counter-revolutionary advance. It is the notorious hatred of the mortal enemies of people's Poland and socialism.

A few words must be said about the role of the church. True, Primate Glemp issued an appeal calling for calm. However, he did so without naming the addresee. On Tuesday he was near Lublin, where the aforementioned tragedy came to pass. He said that some ways out of the crisis allegedly are too radical but did not specify which -- those opted for by "Solidarity" or those adopted by the government. However, one thing is clear: precisely on 31 August the church organized in several places so-called field masses, as though the church dignitaries did not know that such gatherings of believers play into the hands of provocateurs, who feel in them like fish in the water. As though they did not know that the enemies of People's Poland have more than once made illicit use of various religious gatherings to provoke unrest. How, then, can the staging of the field masses be explained? It suffices to thumb through the documents from the "Solidarity" congress to realize with whom the Roman Catholic clergy sides. It suffices to read the minutes from the conference of Polish bishops to know what their aims are -- to have not only an ideological but also a political impact on developments in Poland.

On Tuesday, 31 August it was not only the "Solidarity" underground and all antisocialist forces at home and beyond the borders of the Polish People's Republic that suffered a political defeat but also the church, because the majority of Polish society took its stand on the side of state power, on the side of ideas of which this power is an exponent. The citizens have accepted the course of the order-enforcing units as legal and effective.

TRYBUNA LUDU is asking: Will the underground draw the appropriate conclusions from this? Will it stop driving the country into the dangerous game? The answer to those questions depends now not only on the course of action by the pertinent bodies of people's power against the hidden and known enemies but also on the quality of the struggle in the entire political and ideological sphere for enlisting additional segments of society for the party's and the government's policy. The Polish communists know very well that this struggle is closely connected with the endeavor to overcome difficulties in the economy. They realize that they are not alone in this struggle, that there are the fraternal socialist countries that are rendering effective assistance to them. They know that the political defeat of the antisocialist forces of 31 August is our joint victory.

BRITAIN'S LADY YOUNG HOLDS TALKS, ENDS VISIT

AU071616 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 82 p 2

[CTK report in the "In Brief" column]

[Text] Lady Young, Lord of the Privy Seal and the British Government's representative in the House of Lords, concluded on Saturday her visit to the CSSR. During her stay she had talks with CSSR Minister of Finance L. Ler. She was also received by M. Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Union of Women; B. Kucera, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; and J. Knizka, first CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. Some questions concerning Czechoslovak-British relations were assessed in the course of the visit

PRAGUE TV INTERVIEWS INDIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

LD071318 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Sep 82

[India. Commerce Minister Shivraj Patil interviewed in Prague by unidentified correspondent -- date not given; recorded; in English with superimposed Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, you are leaving Czechoslovakia after official talks. What do you think about the future commercial cooperation of our countries?

[Answer] I think that we will continue to have good trade relations. India is interested in the growth of imports from Czechoslovakia and you, on the other hand, are interested in Indian goods. So far, practically we have been exporting only raw materials to Czechoslovakia. Now your country agrees also with the utilization of the possibilities concerning imports of industrial goods. Thanks to the understanding prevailing in the relations between our states I am sure that our mutual exchange of goods and industrial cooperation will increasingly grow.

[Question] Recently, certain forces have been trying to harm international trade as a symbol of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. What is India's stance on this?

[Answer] I think that international -- or, if you like, foreign -- trade is one of the basic features which make it easier for states with different social systems everywhere in the world to mutually understand their stances on various problems, a feature which brings these states closer together so that they cooperate more closely. It is true that at the moment certain forces prefer mutual competition but if, instead of that, we put emphasis on cooperation, I think that we will have better results in our mutual trade and economic cooperation. Under such conditions mankind could be happier and new possibilities for the preservation of peace would also open up.

KORCAK HOSTS, ADDRESSES SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM

LD071002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The congress hall of the Palace of Culture in Prague today witnessed the festive opening of the 19th congress of the International Hydrogeological Association and the international symposium on the influence of agriculture on subterranean waters. Vaclav Klement is at the microphone:

The fate of the bread and water of this earth is in the hands of man, hunger and thirst being the two greatest catastrophies that may affect the life of a human being. These words represent the motto of the international forum of experts discussing the subterranean sources of drinking water and their protection. The 350 participants of the congress from 35 countries heard at the festive opening an address by Josef Korcak, deputy federal premier and Czech premier, who is sponsoring this significant scientific event.

GDR 'SECOND MOST IMPORTANT' TRADING PARTNER

AU031405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 82 p 6

["AL" - signed article: "A Valuable Contribution"]

[Summary] The GDR is our second most important trading partner, accounting for 12 percent of Czechoslovakia's foreign trade turnover. According to the long-term trade agreement, in the 1981-85 period the exchange of goods between the two countries should be more than 20 percent higher than in the preceding quinquennium.

"As economic counselor at the GDR Embassy Horst Bittner told us, the annual trade exchange turnover between the CSSR and the GDR, which amounts to R2 billion, will definitely be fulfilled this year. There are no substantial lags in the fulfillment and it is expected that, following the Leipzig and Brno trade fairs, properly concluded contracts will cover the entire planned turnover. Comrade Bittner added with satisfaction that during this year's harvest not one GDR-made grain combine had to stand idle because of a shortage of spare parts."

1982 is the year of several small jubilees that document the extent of economic cooperation between the two countries. For example, this year the GDR delivered to Czechoslovakia the 2,000th grain combine and the 100,000th Trabant automobile. At the Brno trade fair, GDR representatives will hand over the 5,000th universal rotary crane. In October, Czechoslovakia will also receive the 500th GDR-make numerically controlled machine tool. Czechoslovakia, in turn, has already delivered to the GDR the 2,000th loom and by the end of the year it will deliver the 3,000th streetcar. It is noteworthy that microelectronics accounts for 8 percent of the overall goods exchange turnover between the two countries.

PAPER REPORTS ON WATER DRILLERS' WORK IN LIBYA

AU031415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 82 p 6

[Stanislav Stepanek article: "...And Water Begins To Gush Out; Among Czechoslovak Drillers in Libya"]

[Summary] A total of 70 employees of the Geoindustria enterprise, a branch of Strojexport, are currently drilling for water in Libya. They operate four drilling rigs. The largest of them, a product of the Wilson company, is now engaged in drilling work in (Bani Walid). The 1100-meter-deep bore must be completed within 90 days, otherwise the enterprise will have to pay a contractual penalty. Besides, the Bulgarians, Italians, Poles, Romanians and Yugoslavs are eager to take our firm's place.

The 70 Czechoslovak employees earn a sizable profit in foreign currency. They ensure an annual production turnover of $11.5 million.

"Why then, since there is an interest in our work and this activity is highly beneficial for both Libya and Czechoslovakia, does Geoindustria not expand its activity? Geoindustira director Jedlicka does not even let me utter my question.

"He says: 'The plan for this branch of Strojexport envisages 187 employees for 5 drilling rigs. Instead, we only have 70 men here, 19 of them technicians. The preparation of new people in Prague is lagging.'"

Geoindustria is not the only place to suffer from manpower shortages. A drilling enterprise cannot operate without functioning workshops. Yet the workshops are short of mechanics, fitters and other professions.

CSSR, USSR TO PRODUCE NUCLEAR REACTOR CASINGS

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Aug 82 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (CTK) -- One thousand megawatt nuclear reactor casings will be manufactured in the USSR and CSSR. Experts of the A.A. Zdanov enterprise in Leningrad transferred the production technology for the 300 ton casings for these reactors to the CS foreign trade enterprise Skodaexport. In the Soviet Union they will be produced by the enterprise Atommash.

The extended operations of these 1000 mw prototype reactors at the Novovoronezh nuclear power station confirmed their high reliability and safety. The radiation levels in the vicinity of the reactor unit is lower than near a thermal power station using coal, oil, or oil derivatives.

EDUCATION MINISTER STRESSES POLITICAL IDEALOGY

AU020909 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Juraj Busa, Slovak minister of education: "School -- the Foundation of Advancement"]

[Excerpt] When we say that in socialist schools we are preparing children and youth for the future, we unambiguously mean by this the socialist future of our fatherland and a peaceful future for mankind in general. It is logical that an education in the spirit of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, as well as an education aimed at an active struggle for peace and the defense of the socialist fatherland, is attuned to that objective. We do not lie when we say that our youth is politically enlightened and that it shows it with deeds also. But -- hand on heart -- are we not sometimes making the task of assessing enlightenment easy for ourselves by narrowing down its content to active appearances at meetings, to the numbers of functions held, or to a theoretical knowledge of Marxism-Leninism?

At the same time, we come across expressions of indifference to events at home and in the world and meet with the tendency -- not unusual for the postwar generation -- to underestimate or ignore the possibility of a global war conflagration. Creating an unbridling war nervousness among the youth is not our objective. But we must arm it ideologically as well as possible in order that it be capable of opposing petty bourgeois ideologies, of correctly orienting itself, and of working actively in the current complex international situation. We must prepare it not only for a life in peace, but also for the the defense of peace and socialism.

BRIEFS

HARVEST IN SLOVAKIA -- This year the grain harvest in Slovakia will be 10-12 percent lower than planned. The prospects for corn, sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, grapes and certain kinds of vegetables are more favorable. Corn for grain is being harvested from 157,525 hectares, corn for silage from 146,425 hectares, sugar beets from 61,746 hectares, potatoes from 60,131 hectares, sunflowers from 21,173 hectares, grapes from 25,692 hectares and vegetables from 27,778 hectares. According to estimates, the corn harvest is to be 200,000 tons higher than last year. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 2 AU]

GAS RESERVOIR FILLED -- The underground gas reservoir in Tvrdonice, in the Breclav district, is currently filled with 400 million cubic meters of natural gas from the USSR. This established prerequisites for the daily extraction of 4.1 million cubic meters of gas in 24 hours during the winter period. Roughly 38 million cubic meters of gas are still to be compressed into the reservoir in order to fulfill the summer plan. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH IRAQ -- The 40-man team of crude oil workers from the Moravian crude oil mines enterprise in Modonin have been opening up new crude oil deposits in the Basra area in Iraq these last 2 years. Their good work is establishing prerequisites to prolong their contact in Iraq, which has been concluded up to 1984. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 24 Aug 82 p 3 AU]

COAL EXTRACTION -- According to Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, this year's coal extraction plan amounts to 124 million tons. By 17 August it had been fulfilled 98.9 percent. The North Bohemian brown coal basin has a shortfall of 1.26 million tons, but since other extraction places had good extraction results, the total shortfall amounts to 900,000 tons. The electric power stations have stocked 1.23 million tons of bituminous and 3.393 million tons of brown coal. This is 390,000 tons more than during the same period last year. Still, the thrifty use of electric power is imperative. During the last 7 months the demands of industrial branches on power over and above the plan forced the power stations to produce 0.6 percent more electric power than planned. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

POWER PRODUCTION INCREASES -- According to V. Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, the CSSR's electric power stations produced 36.8 billion kW hours during the first 7 months of this year, which is 0.6 percent more than planned. This testifies to a wasteful handling of electric power by a number of branches. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 26 Aug 82 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA -- On 25 August representatives of the Skodaexport foreign trade enterprise, the Klement Gottwald iron works and foundries in Vitkovice and the Skoda concern on the one hand, and representatives of the Romanian industry on the other, signed an agreement in the CSSR on cooperation in metallurgy up to 1984. The mutual deliveries to the tune of R200 million will include Romanian equipment for rolling mills and blast furnaces and Czechoslovak rolling trains for nonferrous metals, several fuel furnaces [palivove pece] and one 20-stand mill. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON FISCHER'S VISIT TO MONGOLIA

Toasts Exchanged at Dinner

AU031552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 82 p 6

[ADN report on toasts by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his MPR counterpart Mangalyn Dugersuren at Ulaanbaatar dinner -- no date given]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN) -- At a dinner given by Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who is paying an official friendship visit to Ulaanbaatar, both politicians stressed their full agreement on the struggle for peace and socialism as well as the fraternal affinity between the two states. In his toast Oskar Fischer condemned the policy of intensive armament and confrontation fanned by the imperialist circles. These circles, he said, are replacing confidence-building dialogue with threats and pressures. The socialist states are not about to yield to such a course.

Although the GDR and the MPR are thousands of miles apart, he went on to say, both countries are united by the firm, unwavering determination, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, to further safeguard and foster their friendship and cooperation, with SED-Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] relations being the centerpiece.

The GDR foreign minister criticized the insidious murderous campaign of Israel and its imperialist sponsor against the Palestinian and the Lebanese people. "Israel's establishing for itself in Lebanon new deployment areas against its Arab neighbors must not be tolerated. Our unbreakable solidarity goes to the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples."

Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the USSR's latest peace initiatives and to the Mongolian proposals for preserving and safeguarding peace in Asia. "Undoubtedly the proposal to conclude a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific region could set an example for other regions in the world."

He continued: "Like the MPR, the GDR is in favor of normal, friendly relations with the PRC. Unfortunately China's foreign policy continues to be directed against the common interests of the socialist community. China's renunciation of its hegemonic political aims could create prerequisites for an effective participation by the PRC in the struggle against the danger of war and for strengthening world peace."

Foreign Minister Dugersuren stressed the agreement of both sides "that the all-round strengthening of the cohesion and unity of action of the fraternal countries in the international arena is particularly gaining in topicality." This results from the current condition, he said, when the most reactionary circles of imperialism have set for themselves the adventurist goal of halting the forward development of mankind and if possible rolling it back, and of dealing a blow to the cause of peace, progress, democracy and socialism. The Mongolian foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with the outstanding successes that are being scored by the GDR under the tested leadership of the SED, especially under the complicated conditions of the intensified struggle against imperialist reaction. This, he said, is an important contribution toward strengthening the entire potential of socialism, toward consolidating peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Talks End, Communique Issued

LD031438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 3 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer ended his official friendship visit to the Mongolian People's Republic on Friday. He was bidden a cordial farewell at Ulaanbaatar airport by his opposite number, Mangalyn Dugersuren.

In a joint communique the ministers stressed the unchanged course of their states for the securing of peace, disarmament and the continuation of the process of detente. The GDR and Mongolia will also continue to contribute to the unity and coherence of the socialist community of states in the interest of securing peace. The ministers supported the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and emphasized the significance of the USSR's unilateral declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which was announced by Leonid Brezhnev. At the same time they expressed hope that all states which possess nuclear weapons will follow this example. Oskar Fischer affirmed the GDR's support for the Mongolian proposal to conclude a convention on nonaggression and the nonuse of force between the Asian states.

Both foreign ministers decisively condemned Israel's barbaric aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people, it further says in the communique. They again express their states' resolute support for the constructive proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the securing of peace and stabiiity in Southeast Asia.

Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren pointed out their states' readiness in principle to normalize realtions with the PRC. Unfortunately, Chinese foreign policy is still directed against the common interests of the socialist community. If China were to turn away from hegemonistic political aims, this could create the prerequisite for effective participation in the struggle against the danger of war and for world peace. This would also correspond to the vital interests of the Chinese people themselves.

SINDERMANN WELCOMES VISITING GREEK DELEGATION

LD072048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1602 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) -- A delegation of the Greek Chamber of Deputies arrived on Tuesday on a visit to the GDR. The delegation, headed by the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Ioannis Alevras, was cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by the president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. During their visit to the GDR, lasting several days, the Greek Parliamentarians will exchange experiences of the highest people's representations of both countries with People's Chamber deputies, as well as visit Cottbus and Dresden Bezirke.

Talks Held

LD072350 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1803 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) -- The first official visit of a Greek parliamentary delegation expresses clearly the honest striving of both states and peoples for fruitful relations which serve peace and security. This was stated by the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and by the president of the Greek Chamber of Deputies, Ioannis Alevras. It corresponds to the will and expectations of the voters if common interests lead the parliamentarians to positive actions, if a beneficial influence is exerted on the international situation by the demand for constructive cooperation between both countries, the representatives of the highest people's representations of both countreis emphasized.

Sindermann confirmed the willingness of the GDR to develop more comprehensive, multilateral, fruitful and mutually beneficial relations with Greece.

Alevras spoke of the antifascist spirit which is mirrored in GDR policies and which is one of the prerequisites for its high international standing. At the same time, he stressed that the delegation will use the visit to gather further valuable information for its work.

Following this, Horst Sindermann gave a dinner in honor of the delegation.

EXHIBITION IN MAPUTO VISITED BY MACHEL

AU071313 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4/5 Sep 82 pp 1-2

[Summary] Maputo (ADN) -- "Samora Machel, president of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, spoke out in favor of continuing the close cooperation between Mozambique and the GDR. He visited the GDR exhibition at the 'Facim 82' international fair in Maputo and expressed cordial thanks for the greetings message to the fair from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman." In the GDR pavilion Samora Machel acquainted himself with the exhibits of 12 GDR foreign trade enterprises and showed particular interest in agricultural machines and equipment and in equipment for the housing sector. The Mozambique president inquired about the level of education and qualification of Mozambique working people in the GDR and praised this form of cooperation. He congratulated the GDR representatives on their exhibition and wished every success to the Leipzig fair.

WORLD TRADE FAIR OPENS IN LEIPZIG 4 SEP

Opening Ceremony

LD050430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- Leipzig welcomed guests and trading partners from all parts of the world with a gala concert on the eve of the trade fair on Saturday (4 September). A warm welcome was given in the Neues Gewandhaus concert hall to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership. After the playing of the national anthem, the mayor of Leipzig, Karl-Heinz Mueller, welcomed GDR leaders and political and business personages from many countries.

Among the guests were the members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Krolikowski; Guenter Mittag; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenter Kleiber; and Gerhard Schuerer; as well as other members of the SED Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers. The diplomatic corps, led by its doyen, Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, was present.

Present at the brilliant evening were government delegations, including the USSR delegation led by Yuriy Ruben, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR; leading representatives of economic bodies and businessmen from Europe and overseas.

Leaders Tour Fair

LD051500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0841 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- At the start of the Leipzig autumn fair, which is being held under the motto, "for open trade throughout the world and technical progress," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR visited with domestic and foreign exhibitors.

With its 6,000 exhibitors and visitors from 100 countries the fair confirms Leipzig's standing for peaceful world trade. Together with Erich Honecker the fair is also being attended by the following members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski and Guenter Schabowski; and Gerhard Schuerer; and Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle welcomed the members of the party and state leadership. He said that in the current aggravated international situation the fair underlines the significance of international cooperation and mutually advantageous trade as an important stabilizing element of peaceful and flourishing coexistence. As the organizer of the fair, the GDR is striving to promote further success in the fruitful cooperation of states and peoples, in open trade throughout the world and in technological progress. In so doing the important thing is to take advantage of both existing and new possibilities. Top quality products and scientific-technological innovations from the GDR show, the minister said, that by the consistent application of the economic strategy of the 10th SED Congress, a considerable growth in output, efficiency and export potential has been achieved.

The visit by members of the party and state leadership began in Hall 18, in which the exhibitor "Expovita" is showing athletic and leisure products for the 14th time. In a joint exhibit 17 GDR combines are showing their products. Dr Udo-Dieter Wange, minister for area-controlled industry and food, informed Erich Honecker that the exhibits include a large number of new developments and refinements. At the stand of the GDR combine for athletic equipment, Director General Wolfgang Neupert talked about the range of complete gymnasium equipment.

Exhibitors from the combine for musical instruments were showing various innovations and electronic panorama. The visitors also viewed the extended range of products for camping and touring in another part of the exhibit.

After seeing "Expovita" Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR visited the stand of the Motokov business from the CSSR in Hall 17. Ambassador Pavel Sadovsky stressed that economic relations between both countries are developing advantageously and continuously in line with the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 10th SED Congress. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the continuous and flourishing relations between the GDR and the CSSR.

One of the concerns which has exhibited for many years at the fair is the leading French firm Citroen. At the stand of the car manufacturer Erich Honecker spoke with French Ambassador to the GDR Maurice Deshors, and with Director General of Citroen Raymond Ravenel. The ambassador described Citroen's participation in the fair and that of other French firms as a symbol of exemplary cooperation between two countries with different social systems, between a socialist state and a large private company. For years one has been able to see how advantageous, fruitful and promising this cooperation is. In the present difficult world economic situation the GDR has proved itself to be a reliable partner, a secure financial partner.

Erich Honecker endorsed this view and expressed his hope for further cooperation. In conclusion Maurice Deshors gave an assurance that France is firmly determined to continue its cooperation with the GDR and to further develop it.

Australia's Federal Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 30th year at the fair this year. At the official contact office in Hall 16 Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by President of the Federal Chamber of Commerce Rudolf Sallainger. A friendly welcome was also given offered by Ambassador Dr Hellmuth Strasser and the director general of Voest Alpine, Heribert Apfalter.

Erich Honecker stressed that bilateral cooperation is excellent. Amid the applause of his hosts he remarked that incomplicated times stable trade contricutes to the strengthening of peace.

With some 90 exhibitors and 11 banks, Italy has a numerically larger contingent than in past years. At the exhibition stand of the Institute for Foreign Trade in Rome, Ambassador Alberto Solera spoke of the activities of the joint GDR-Italy government commission, which promotes bilateral economic, industrial and technological cooperation. An example of this is the basic guidelines for cooperation worked out at the 6th session in Rome in 1981. Erich Honecker underlined the interest of the GDR in the extension of trade with Italy, which at the same time serves to improve political relations.

Australia, as the largest producer and supplier of wool and woolen products, is represented by such products at the fair. Internationally reputed firms from this sector, such as Elder ILX Dalgety Australia Ltd, and G.H. Mitchell and Sons, are exhibiting in the fair buildings in the center of Leipzig. For years the GDR has been receiving wool from Australia on the basis of a trade treaty. During the talk Australian Deputy Trade Secretary Barratt was optimistic about the further extension of trade relations. Erich Honecker welcomed this interest and stressed the willingness of the GDR to participate in stable and multifaceted cooperation.

Erich Honecker and the other personalities were then welcomed at the information stand of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania by Charge d'Affaires Dhimiter Karanxha.

For products "made in Britain" there have been 62 contracts concluded at Leipzig since 1964. In front of a bulletin board with this information Ambassador Peter Malcolm Maxey welcomed the GDR representatives at the official information stand of the British Ministry of Trade. He said that the upswing in the exchange of trade with the GDR is continuing in 1982. Taking this up, Erich Honecker replied that he is convinced that bilateral trade would continue to develop to mutual advantage. He wished the firms from Great Britain good business.

At the information stand of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade the party and government delegation was welcomed by Ambassador Julio Garcia Oliveras. In their conversation the close alliance and the good development of bilateral trade were stressed. The long-term agreement on exchange of goods from 1981-1985 plans a 45 percent volume increase by comparison with the last 5-year plan.

The ambassador pointed out that international trade supports the peoples' struggle for peace. Erich Honecker expressed the conviction that the development of the cordial fraternal relations between the GDR and Cuba is a contributing factor in solving current problems. Cuba is exhibiting new industrial products, citrus fruits and a broad range of foodstuffs and tobacco.

In Hall 1 the Polish foreign trade concern Cierch is represented by dyes, sulphur and technological rubber products. Erich Honecker was welcomed by Polish Ambassador to the GDR Miciej Wirowski, and trade councillor (Jaroslaw Nowicki). The business, which is represented in Leipzig now for the 35th time, is one of the biggest exporters of sulphur and dyes in Europe. In all Poland is represented by 20 businesses, including polygraphic, textile and construction machines, teaching materials and consumer goods. Ambassador Wirowski stressed the importance of trade and cooperation between his country and the GDR.

The ambassador passed on to Erich Honecker the greetings of the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski, and the entire Polish leadership. Erich Honecker thanked the envoy for the greetings and asked for them to be cordially reciprocated to Wojciech Jaruzelski.

After the visit by Erich Honecker and the other personalities to Polish exhibits they were greeted by the general director of the GDR petrochemical combine, Schwedt Werner Frohn.

At Yugoslavia's joint stand the members of the party and state leadership of the GDR were welcomed by (Dusan Francuski), Yugoslav charge d'affaires; and embassy councillor (Petko Strevanski). Erich Honecker paid tribute to the favorably developing relations between the GDR and Yugoslavia. He stressed that the economic relations between the two countries have a firm foundation. Speaking to (Lenka Zugic), director of the collective exhibition of the Yugoslavs, the general secretary wished the businessmen good luck in Leipzig.

Yugoslav exhibitors are displaying their goods in 40 sectors over a much larger area than last year; among them are chemical products, accessories and spare parts for the motor industry, textiles and foodstuffs. The basis of the economic relations with the GDR is the long-term trade agreement of 1981-1985 and the agreement on mutual supplies of goods and services for 1982.

At the stand of the GDR combine Leuna Director General Erich Mueller passed on the greetings of the 30,000 Leuna workers. Afterward the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed at the stand of the Belgian chemical concern Solvay by the trade attache of the Belgian Embassy in the GDR, Andre Mathieu.

At the stand of the Shell International Petroleum Company Ltd, the party and state leadership of the GDR was also welcomed. At the stand of the GDR photochemical combine Wolfen Director General Dr Brunhild Jaeger greeted Erich Honecker and the other personalities.

The first stop in Hall 2 was the information stand of the Hungarian foreign trade enterprise "Chemolipex". Here Ambassador Dr Bela Szalai and trade councillor (Ferenc Koedmon) greeted the guests. In the conversation both sides confirmed that the official friendship visit by the party and government delegation led by Erich Honecker in the early summer had given significant impetus to the continuous development of mutually advantageous trade relations. Thus the exchange of goods this year will be increased by 10-12 percent.

During their visit Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership also visited the stand of the FRG chemical concern, Baden Aniline and Soda Factory (BASF) Ludwigshafen. Board Chairman Matthias Seefelder welcomed the guests and introduced them to directors and other leading employees. The head of the permanent FRG mission in the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam was also present.

Professor Seefelder stressed that this is the fourth visit by the GDR chairman of the Council of State to the firm's stand. It was his third meeting with Eric Honecker and presented an opportunity to discuss matters of mutual interest, namely favourable business for both sides. "We have been represented at the Leipzig fair from the very beginning and we are pleased to note that we have never missed a single date. We believe that the fair is eminently suitable for the exchange of ideas and goods and think that we have gradually built up a very stable business relationship between BASF and the GDR over the almost 30 years that we have been coming here," stressed Professor Seefelder. "We also do not intend to give up or slow down such relations because of a temporary mood."

The chairman stated that business has undergone very favorable developments during the past year, which is demonstrated by a two-digit percentage figure of sales and a two-digit percentage figure of purchases in the GDR. This is a particularly pleasing result at a time when everyone is experiencing economic difficulties.

Professor Seefelder asked all those present to join him in toasting Erich Honecker's birthday and he wished him good health.

During the conversation Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam remarked that the Federal Government has seen with great satisfaction that the volume of trade between the two German states has once again developed very positively in the first 6 months of this year. Under the present world economic conditions this is a remarkable fact. This encourages one to look to the future with optimism. We hope to also achieve a good growth in the political field this year and in the coming years. This means progress in interstate cooperation, a continuous development as in the past, as well as in the areas which directly benefit the people. This is certainly in the interests of both sides. This benefits both German states and Europe. Dr Braeutigam said that the Federal Government is directing all its efforts toward a continuous, stable, reliable development in building confidence between the two German states.

Erich Honecker began by endorsing Professor Seefelder's remarks that the relations between GDR firms and the company BASF are taking a positive shape. The GDR side is prepared to develop further the framework conditions for this so that one could say that economic relations between the two countries -- and in this particular case between BASF and the GDR -- will continue to develop positively. This is, after all, the decisive thing, Erich Honecker said. He thanked Professor Seefelder for his efforts to improve these business connections.

Turning to Dr Braeutigam, Erich Honecker stated: "It is a fact that relations between the GDR and the FRG are developing positively, along the lines enshrined in the joint communique issued at the Werbellinsee meeting. It is certainly the case that there are irritations in the world today, atmospheric and other irritations. But for our part we are resolutely determined," Erich Honecker stressed, "to continue the policy we agreed upon. This benefits economic relations and one may say that this year we will probably achieve a turnover of about DM13 billion in trade between the GDR and FRG. This is definitely something to be proud of."

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR is willing to continue working in a very cooperative way in the future, too. Economic relations have a favorable impact on people both in the Federal Republic and in the German Democratic Republic. Trade between East and West is in fact the best employment program at present when one considers that unemployment has reached high proportions in the Western world. This will also help individual firms.

During the course of their talk Erich Honecker answered a question as to whether he wanted to convey a message to the federal chancellor. He replied: My very warm greetings. Asked about the development of political relations Erich Honecker described them as good. Dr Braeutigam added that things are never so good that they cannot be improved upon. One must always make an effort, especially in difficult times. Erich Honecker commented that it is precisely during difficult times that one can ascertain whether or not a relationship has a firm basis. He added: "We may say that these relations rest on firm foundations. I think this will continue. With mutual good will we will master our problems. You can see in the example of relations between BASF and the GDR that we have a good foundation for this. There is good will on both sides.

Prof Seefelder recalled that 7 years ago, during his visit to the BASF fair stand Erich Honecker said that trade must not be a one-way street. It has not become a one-way street but rather, a multilane motorway. We are at any rate, the board chairman said, very satisfied.

Dr Braeutigam pointed out that the Federal Government in agreement with the GDR has contributed toward the continuous further development of trade, the consolidation of bases.

In reply to a question from a journalist as to whether there will be a meeting this year between Erich Honecker and Federal Chancellor Schmidt, Erich Honecker said: There is as yet still no definite arrangement on the date.

The goods Bulgaria has to offer are concentrated in the technological branches on chemical products, road vehicles and wood-turning machines. At the stand of the foreign trade enterprises "Khimimport" and "Mineralagro" the members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by Ambassador Vulcho Naydenov and trade counsellor Aleksandr Popov. The exhibits presented here include the mineral substrate "balkanin." It helps improve soil quality and with vegetables, fruit and flowers results in increases in yield of between 20 and 100 percent.

Erich Honecker and Vulcho Naydenov emphasized that cooperation between the GDR and Bulgaria has developed well during the past years. Within the framework of socialist economic integration there are at present bilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation for 60 products. They deal with machine-building, electrical engineering and electronics, plant construction and the chemicals industry. The GDR is Bulgaria's second largest trade partner.

Following the visit to Bulgarian exhibitors the directors general of the GDR Buna and Bitterfield chemicals combines, Helmut Pohle and Heinz Schwarz, respectively, conveyed greetings from their collectives to the party and state leadership.

The Romanian foreign trade enterprises Danubiana and Chemimportexport are presenting new chemical industry products at their joint stand. Here, the guests were welcomed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the permanent bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania; Vasile Todoran, Romania's charge d'affaires ad interim; and embassy counselor, Gheorghe Pozdarie.

By offering selected technological and consumer goods in 10 branches 14 Romanian foreign trade enterprises are showing the export products they have on offer from industry, craft and agriculture. New developments in textile machines are prominent here. Nicolae Constantin underlined the continuity of Romania's attendance at the fair and showed Erich Honecker products of his country's chemicals industry. They affirmed the expansion and deepening of economic and trade relations between the GDR and Romania.

At the stand of the U.S. concern Dupont, the U.S. ambassador, Herbert S. Okun, underlined that participation in the fair by many prominent American firms is an important part of economic relations between the GDR and the United States. The fact that U.S. firms have for almost 30 years participated in Leipzig fairs is evidence that international trade on the basis of mutual respect and mutual advantage is a link for international peace and prosperity, the ambassador stressed.

In his reply, Erich Honecker approved these statements and underlined that the devleopment of good relations between people is the determining factor. Then the chairman of the management board of Dupont de Nemours International, W. Bass Watkins, explained that the participation in the fair by this concern, which is one of the world's biggest chemicals firms, reflects its efforts to develop and broaden cooperation with the GDR. At the exhibition stand there was also a cordial meeting between Erich Honecker and the former U.S. ambassador to the GDR, David B. Bolen, Dupont's director for international affairs.

At the stand of the Spanish commercial group, Tradespan, the personalities were welcomed by the first secretary of the Spanish Embassy, Dr Santiago Chamorro. Jose Manuel Serrano, secretary general in the Ministry of Industry, conveyed greetings from the industry minister and expressed thanks for the invitation to the Leipzig fair which was very important for his country. He referred to the efforts by both sides to deepen their relations further. He paid tribute to the work of the GDR-Spanish joint governmental commission. He described as the highlight of this joint work the visit to the GDR by the Spanish minister of industry and energy, Ignacio Bayon Marine, in January this year.

Erich Honecker stressed that the dynamic development of the two countries' national economies offers good opportunities for the accelerated development and the further deepening of trade relations. In this context he wished the Spanish firms which are united in the commercial Tradespan group, good business deals.

Japanese firms have been participating in the Leipzig fair for 26 years. In Hall 6 at the information stand of the Japanese external trade organization, JETRO, Erich Honecker and the other figures were cordially welcomed by Ambassador Junji Yamada and by Masayoski Naito, chairman of the supervisory board of the Tokyo Engineering Corporation and chairman of the science and technology subcommittee of the Japan-GDR economic committee.

Ambassador Yamada said that he views this visit, which has become a fine tradition, as a symbol of the good relations between the two states. Japan has for a long time attended the Leipzig fair and economic cooperation between the two states is developing further from year to year. The trade and shipping agreement signed during Erich Honecker's state visit to Japan in May last year, and the ratification documents which were recently exchanged, gives further legal bases to the relations between the GDR and Japan, the ambassador said.

In connection with the joint meeting of the Japan-GDR and GDR-Japan economic committees taking place in Tokyo in November, the ambassador said that good results for the further development of economic relations are expected from it. He said he hopes that on the basis of all these good things general relations between the two countries will also develop further. Masayoski Naito, who spoke about the complicated economic conditions in the world, paid tribute to the extraordinary importance of the Leipzig fair as well as the GDR days of technology being prepared in Tokyo and Osaka. Erich Honecker underlined that in fact the basis of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the GDR and Japan is consolidating from month to month. His visit to Japan in May 1981 contributed toward fulfilling all the two states' good intentions.

In the Soviet pavilion Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed by the head of the USSR government delegation to the autumn fair, Yuriy Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers; by the USSR's ambassador to the GDR, Petr Abrasimov, and by the director of the collective exhibition, Bladlen Lepeshkin. Numerous photos in the foyer are devoted to one of the USSR's main concerns during this year's autumn fair, the further expansion of relations between the GDR and the USSR in all fields of economy, science and technology. A large photo of the recent meeting between Erich Honecker and Leonid Brezhnev in the Crimea is framed by many photos of stages of development in the relations between the two friendly countries.

New developments being shown for the first time at the Leipzig fair make up 70 percent of the Soviet exhibits on view. The top products include textile and wood-processing machinery, equipment for the printing industry and household technology products. During the visit to the stand of the association "Tekhmasheksport," where looms developed jointly by Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, the CSSR and the USSR are on show, it was pointed out that textile machines supplied by the USSR are operating in 100 GDR factories.

In line with a long tradition, an area of the USSR is again presenting itself in a special show, this time the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR.

The tour was followed by the traditional friendly party between the Soviet hosts and the members of the GDR party and state leadership at which Yuriy Ruben and Erich Honecker spoke. After the meeting, at the close of the visit to the Soviet pavilion, Erich Honecker and the other personalities signed the guest book.

Honecker Makes Speech

AU071656 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 82 p 5

[Erich Honecker speech at Soviet pavilion at Leipzig fair on 5 September]

[Text] Dear Comrade Yuriy Yanovich Ruben! Dear Comrade Petr Andreyevich Abrasimov! Dear Soviet comrades and friends!

First I want to very cordially thank you for your invitation to visit the Soviet pavilion. During our tour we were able to convince ourselves that the Soviet people are making outstanding achievements to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. We most cordially want to congratulate you on this.

We shall celebrate with you this year the 60th anniversary of the USSR. Its foundation, as history has shown, was an historic event. The Soviet Union, in which the splendid ideas of Vladimir Ilich Lenin are being implemented has successfully passed every test since its inception. The tremendous changes which have taken place since the Great October Socialist Revolution, 65 years ago, and the birth of the world's first socialist worker-peasant state bear witness to it. In no other country have such radical social changes for the benefit of the people occurred in so brief a span of time. The very existence and the growing strength of the Soviet Union in the political, economic and military field give rise to the greatest hopes for the future of mankind.

Dear comrades, we may rightly say that the friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR is a reliable guarantee for continued success in the socialist and communist development of our countries. It was reconfirmed during my recent meeting in the Crimea with Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev that the friendship and cooperation of our countries increasingly proves to be a stabilizing factor for peace in Europe. That multiplies our resources in the pursuit of still closer cooperation in all fields of social life and contributes to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community.

Special importance attaches to our economic cooperation since it strengthens the basis for raising the material and cultural living standards of our peoples.

As the design of your pavilion shows, the program of specialized and collaborative production agreed between our countries for the period to 1990 assumes increasing importance. This and our cooperation with the other fraternal states is of great importance for the continued stable development of the GDR economy.

In line with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, notable growth was achieved in 1982. According to the reports in hand, the plan to the end of August has been fulfilled or exceeded. Significantly, the lead over the plan in industry and construction has further increased during the summer months. It now equals M1.6 billion or 1.3 days in industry. GDR agriculture has brought in a good grain harvest. With 38.1 decitons per hectare, our cooperative farmers achieved the third largest grain harvest in the GDR's history. Thanks to these efforts our national income has grown appreciably.

It is gratifying that, in line with our agreements, the GDR's scheduled exports to the Soviet Union, which account for about 38 percent of our total exports, were completed by the end of August. Overall, the GDR has been able to further increase its foreign trade credit balance. This is evidence not only of the GDR's growing economic power but also of our efforts to develop trade even more for mutual benefit.

In the present international situation, every practical step designed to strengthen the peaceful cooperation of nations assumes still greater importance. This is true also of the 1982 autumn trade fair in Leipzig. In the spirit of its motto, "For Worldwide Trade", we are making our contribution. Trade must serve the cause of peace and not be misused as an instrument of confrontation.

Dear Soviet friends and comrades! As I have already stated, the communists and all the people of the socialist GDR will honorably prepare for and celebrate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR as our joint holiday. Thus it is in line with our friendship, which is indestructible forever.

We are pleased that at the Leipzig autumn fair the Chechno-Ingushskaya ASSR is also represented with a special exhibition which we enjoyed visiting and which has deeply impressed us. It not only shows the successful implementation of Lenin's nationalities policy but at the same time also proves that only in socialism was it possible to implement such a development for these peoples as is the case in the USSR, whose 60th birthday we are celebrating.

We wish you, dear Soviet friends and comrades, and the entire Soviet people new victories in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress to further build communism. I propose that we raise our glass to

-- the glorious CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee;
-- the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, our dear friend and comrade, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev;
-- the indestructible, eternal friendship between our parties, states and peoples.

Latvian Leader Speaks

LD051844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 5 Sep 82

["From the speech by Yuriy Ruben at the Soviet pavilion" -- ADN headline; made at the Leipzig fair on 5 September]

[Text] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- In his speech, Yuriy Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and head of the Soviet delegation to the Leipzig fair, said: "The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov have entrusted me with the agreeable duty of conveying the warmest greetings and best wishes to the SED Central Committee, to the GDR Government and fraternal people and to you, Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Willi Stoph, personally.

We note with great pleasure that the economic cooperation of the fraternal socialist countries is becoming stronger. It is being enriched by new forms, primarily by the comprehensive target programs of cooperation in the most important sectors of the economy as well as by multilateral and bilateral agreements. The importance of our economic relations is illustrated by the fact that the socialist market satisfies the major part of the import requirements of the socialist community countries as regards the most important fuels and raw materials as well as machinery and equipment. It is perfectly logical, therefore, that the question of closer coordination of the economic and scientific-technological policies of the fraternal countries has been placed on the agenda.

Past experience and the present stage of international developments persistently inspire the fraternal socialist countries to achieve a still greater political cohesion and to strengthen their economic and scientific potential. We are not speaking of a cohesion which leads to isolation from the world economy. We mean a cohesion which, in response to the U.S.-led imperialist attempt to pursue a policy of discrimination, extortion and diktat, ensures equality and steadfast economic relations.

Blinded by hatred for communism and resorting to the mothballed specter of the cold war and a crusade against socialism, the present American administration is trying to deal out sanctions, boycotts and embargoes left and right, primarily to our allies. All these actions are aimed at undermining the mutually beneficial cooperation of states and constitute a flagrant violation of the universal rules of international law. It is not surprising that they encounter growing resistance throughout the world. Something else can be firmly asserted: Arbitrary methods will not achieve their aim. They cannot stop the forward march of the socialist community countries. The policy of sanctions is a boomerang which will recoil on those who cast it.

In an international situation aggravated by the aggressive imperialist policy, the Soviet Union jointly with the GDR and the other fraternal countries is doing what it can to avert the danger of nuclear war from mankind, to halt the arms race and to make peace secure.

The USSR and GDR have long been the biggest trading partners in the world. Our reciprocal trade in 1982 amounts to over R11.5 billion and exceeds by over thirty times our trade in the fifties when our first trade agreements were signed. Such a unique volume of trade is possible only between countries whose economies are closely integrated and geared to the all-round utilization of the advantages of the socialist division of labor. At the same time the GDR's steady economic growth is being largely assured by stable deliveries of energy sources, raw materials, modern machinery and equipment from the USSR.

Of paramount importance for the cooperation of our parties and states are the periodic meetings and talks of Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Erich Honecker. The agreements they reach invariably generate a powerful impetus for the strengthening of reciprocal relations and the widening of equal and beneficial cooperation between our countries. This was shown once again by their meeting in the Crimea in August when further paths were pointed out for the deepening of CPSU-SED and USSR-GDR cooperation along various lines.

USSR Largest Exhibitor

LD041430 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] A Soviet Government delegation headed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR Yuriy Yanovich Ruben arrived in Leipzig today for the fall fair. Welcoming the guests, Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner and Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle praised the traditional presence of the USSR Government delegation at the Leipzig fair as an expression of the close friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. With more than 8,000 exhibits in the technology and consumer goods branches, the Soviet Union is again the largest exhibitor of the foreign socialist countries this year.

Banquet for Soviets

LD052012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, gave a banquet on Sunday for the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig fair, led by Yuriy Ruben, chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting passed in a spirit of warm friendship and complete identity of views. Both men highlighted the great importance of the Leipzig autumn fair with its stress on peaceful trade and international cooperation in the light of the worrying international situation created by the confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles. They praised the manifest results of the reliably developing economic cooperation of both states about whose far-reaching prospects Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker agreed at their recent meeting in the Crimea.

The deepening of cooperation, which benefits both sides, is an effective means of thwarting the intentions of the most aggressive imperialist circles who are crusading against the community of socialist states.

Willi Stoph expressed his admiration for the diversified, high-grade exhibition in the Soviet pavilion, which, in the 60th year of the USSR, shows the great creative performance of the Soviet people and the important potential of its economy. The special display of the Checkeno-Ingushskaya ASSR in an impressive example of the triumph of the Leninist policy on the nationalities.

Yuriy Ruben said that this year's autumn fair will help to make more effective use of the USSR and GDR economic and scientific-technological potential for the benefit of both and will enhance the economic efficiency of both countries.

Soelle Gives Reception

LD060230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1848 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle gave a reception on Sunday evening in Leipzig's new town hall. His guests included politicians, leading industrialists, exhibitors and businessmen from all parts of the world. They had animated conversations with the members and candidate-members of the SED Politburo Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinskiy, Guenther Kleiber, Gerhard Schuerer and other personages of GDR public life. Present were the Soviet Government delegation under Yuriy Ruben, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, and members of the diplomatic corps led by its doyen, USSR Ambassador Petr Abrasimov.

Constantin Meets With Honecker

AU061532 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/9/1982 -- On September 5, the opening day of Leipzig international fair, Romania's pavilion was visited by Erich Honecker, general Secretary of the CC of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, by other members of the party and state leadership of the GDR.

The guests were welcomed by Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. On the occasion the Romanian minister informed those attending of the Romanian industry's traditional presence in the Leipzig international fair, stressing this to express Romania's constant wish to develop her trade relations with the GDR.

Erich Honecker gave a special appreciation to Romania's participation in this outstanding international economic and trade event and reasserted the resolve of the GDR to materialize the understandings reached during the interviews with Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania.

At its 30th participation in the fall fair of Leipzig, the Romanian industry is present with a large exhibition. As many as 13 foreign trade enterprises exhibit, on a 1,200 sqm surface, a varied range of products such as road transport means, equipment for the textile industry, chemical and petrochemical products, furniture and wooden products, ready mades, knitwear, footwear, farmfood produce, etc.

Constantin Meets With Stoph

LD050454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1647 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Leipzig, 4 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, member of the SED Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Leipzig on Saturday (4 September), received Nicolae Constantin, member of the permanent bureau of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, and minister for foreign trade and international economic cooperation, who arrived in the GDR on Saturday to visit the Leipzig trade fair.

Both men paid tribute to the Leipzig fair as a factor in preserving peace and promoting trade between the nations. In this connection Willi Stoph said that, in view of the arms buildup and confrontation intensified by the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly in the U.S. and other NATO countries, nothing is more important than to ensure a lasting peace.

Both men highlighted the importance of the decisions adopted at the 36th CEMA meeting in Budapest, aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and at improving their economic and scientific-technological cooperation. They expressed their admiration for the positive results achieved in implementing the agreements reached by the GDR and Romanian party and state delegations under Erich Honecker and Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest in June 1980.

The talks passed in a friendly atmosphere of agreement. Both men discussed questions of common interests pertaining to the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation as well as trade between both countries.

Mittag Meets FRG Industrialist

LD070402 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1411 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a talk in Leipzig with Ernst Pieper, chairman of the Executive Board of Salzgitter AG (FRG). Guenter Mittag said that economic relations between the GDR and FRG were developing positively. This was reflected also by probably the highest trade turnover of DM13 billion in 1982. The GDR is going to continue in the trade area that which was agreed on at Werbellinsee. Guenter Mittag emphasized the existing good relations between Salzgitter AG of the FRG and the competent foreign trade and industry organs of the GDR.

EXECUTIVES INTERVIEWED ON OIL CONTRACT

LD072252 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Hanna Hanke report from Leipzig trade fair]

[Excerpt] The GDR's most important contract today was the confirmation of Soviet deliveries of 17.1 million tons of oil in 1983.

After signing, (Klaus-Dieter Uhlmann) talked to Werner Frohn, director of the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine, and (Yuriy Nikolayevich Kharlamov), deputy director general of Soyuznefteksport:

[Begin recording] [Uhlmann] Under the contract just concluded the bulk of our oil imports will continue to come from the USSR. How does it fit into the pattern of overall trade in this sector, Comrade (Kharlamov)?

[Kharlamov] I believe today's contract represents a record in terms of oil deals. The GDR is our primary partner as regards oil imports. We have no contract of this size of commitment with any other partner or country. Let me emphasize that it is with special pleasure and satisfaction that we will be delivering oil to the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine because it makes productive chemical use of our valuable raw material. It provides the most modern, advanced processing and utilization of this precious matter.

[Uhlmann] Steady and extensive deliveries of sources of energy and raw materials guarantee our republic's steady economic development. Comrade Dr Frohn, how do you see today's contract?

[Frohn] The import of 17,081,000 tons of Soviet oil provides a sound basis for our economy, particularly for our petrochemical industry and thus for many other sectors of industry. [end recording].

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PEACE GROUPS REPORTED

DW080559 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 7 Sep 82 p 4

[Correspondent Otto Joerg Weiss report]

[Excerpt] Berlin, 6 September -- The GDR authorities are apparently starting to withdraw an increasing number of regular passports from peace group members and replace them with so-called PM-12 temporary identity cards. This can be assumed from a letter from East Berlin Pastor Rainer Eppelmann, who has distinguished himself through peace initiatives, to Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The contents of the letter have become known in West Berlin.

Eppelmann wants to know in his letter to Honecker whether the rapidly growing systematic exchange of personal documents is a new kind of state identification for GDR peace groups, and whether this action is taking place with the general secretary's knowledge and consent. If need be, Eppelmann also wants to get a temporary identity card so that he will be treated equally with the others even though this identity card strongly discriminates against its GDR holders. Anyone holding a PM-12 identity card can't go to those foreign countries that require no visa and at all check-points holders are immediately recognizable as belonging to a "particular group of people."

HOFFMANN RECEIVES GSSD MILITARY OFFICERS

LD060924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0848 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, received on Monday Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany [GSSD], at the same time that Col Gen Aleksey Lizichev, newly appointed member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the GSSD, paid his first visit to the GDR defense minister.

Minister Hoffmann congratulated Col Gen Lizichev on his appointment, wishing him much success in his responsible work. He praised the traditional cooperation and close alliance between the National People's Army and the Soviet Army. In close alliance with the other fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact nations, they make an important contribution to safeguarding reliably socialist achievements and peace at all times.

The friendly meeting at the Ministry of Defense was attended by Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and head of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army.

CONSTANTIN MEETS WITH OFFICIALS IN BERLIN

AU071838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin (AGERPRES) 7/9/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had interviews with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman and chairman of the State Planning Commission, Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman and minister for general, agricultural and automotive engineering, Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade, and Rudi Georgi, minister for machine-tools and processing machines.

During the talks, the current stage was examined of the mutual goods exchanges, as well as ways and means of cooperation in domains of joint interest, and measures were set for the stimulation of deliveries and the finalization of the actions of cooperation under negotiation.

Both sides reiterated the determination to translate into fact the understandings convenanted by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, with emphasis on the importance the amplication of the bilateral economic relations has for the development of the national economies of the two countries.

AXEN CHAIRS FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING

LD040210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Sep (ADN) -- The Volkskammer Foreign Affairs Committee met on Friday in Berlin. At the start the chairman, SED Politburo member Hermann Axen, praised the results of the Crimea meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in August this year. It has given new impulses to the alliance between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

The committee condemned Israel's aggression, supported by the United States, against the Palestinian people and against Lebanon's sovereignty. The body demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Tel Aviv from Lebanon, from all occupied Arab territories. A political solution to the Near East problem is more pressing now than ever. The key issue in this is a guarantee of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the formation of a Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO.

The committee dealt with the second UN special conference on disarmament. In spite of provocative disruptive action by the United States and her main allies, the conference has been able to make an important contribution to peace and disarmament.

SED'S HAGER OPENS NEW YOUTH COLLEGE COURSE

DW070939 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Addressing 300 students and teachers of the Wilhelm Pieck Youth College at Bogensee, Kurt Hager, member of the SED Politburo and Central Committee secretary, today opened a new training course. Marxism-Leninism, the scientific doctrine of the workers class, was the topic on whose basis the speaker discussed the worldwide effect and active role of this doctrine. He said that in daily work and in the political struggle it is important to always observe the interaction between theory and practice and to preserve their unity. The peace manifestations by the FDJ in the GDR represent impressive proof of the unerring and consistent policy for peace and peaceful cooperation as pursued by the GDR and all other socialist states, he noted.

SCANDANAVIAN OFFICIALS HOLD TALKS WITH LEADERS

Finnish President Arrives

LD061536 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The president of the Republic of Finland and his wife have arrived in Budapest. Mauno Koivisto was welcomed at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Kadar and his wife as well as by Pal Losonczi. The Finnish head of state is paying a friendly working visit to our country.

Meets With Kadar

LD062042 Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC, Monday met in the CC headquarters Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic, and discussed with him topical questions of the international situation and relations of the two countries. The meeting, marked by cordial atmosphere, was attended by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka and Kaakko Kalela, foreign political advisor to Finnish president.

Attends Banquet

LD062126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi and their wives gave a banquet in honor of the president of the Republic of Finland and his wife in parliament building this evening. The banquet was attended by several leading personalities of Hungarian state and social life and by the members of the party accompanying the president of the Republic of Finland.

In his toast Janos Kadar stressed: The visit paid by the Finnish president is a good opportunity for reviewing the possibilities for developing bilateral relations. The first secretary of the party Central Committee described Hungarian-Finnish relations as being of a standard that may serve as an example for the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems.

Janos Kadar underlined the importance of the fact that after taking office, President Koivisto declared his belief in maintaining the fundamental principles of Finnish foreign policy. Speaking about the current international situation he expressed his anxiety, mentioning in particular the developments in the Middle East. He reaffirmed the earlier Hungarian standpoint, namely, that a comprehensive and just settlement was required in the region and that included recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Our country continues to take a stand in favor of the settlement of disputed issues through talks and it advocates the maintenance of relations and a dialogue between countries with different social systems and those belonging to different alliance systems. This was pointed out in his toast by Janos Kadar.

The president of the Republic of Finland -- as did Janos Kadar -- stressed the importance of the peaceful coexistence of nations when he gave his reply. Mauno Koivisto reaffirmed that his country would continue to take an active part in international cooperation within the framework of its well-known and recognized policy of neutrality. Finland avoids everything that may bring about conflicts in international life and endeavors to assist interstate understanding where the possibilities for this exist.

Speaking about Hungarian-Finnish contacts, Mauno Koivisto considered the close kinship of the two peoples to be important. This had a favorable effect not only on interstate relations but also on contacts between citizens. He warned at the same time that good relations had to be cultivated in a continuous way and attention paid to the fullest possible utilization of existing opportunities.

Norwegian Minister Visits

LD031206 Budapest MTI in English 1153 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, received Svenn Stray, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Norway, currently on an official visit to Hungary, in the parliament building Friday [3 Sept].

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, also received the head of Norwegian diplomacy Friday. Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja attended the talks marked by an open, frank atmosphere. Svenn Stray met Hungarian and foreign pressmen at midday.

Press Conference Held

LD032030 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest September 3 (MTI) -- Speaking at a press conference here before his departure, Norwegian Foreign Minister Svenn Stray described his talks with his Hungarian counterpart, Frigyes Puja, as fruitful.

"The official talks centered on world affairs and bilateral issues, and the visit has enabled me to learn more about Hungary," Mr. Stray said. "First-hand information about a country always helps to establish good personal relations between politicians."

He expressed satisfaction over his talks with Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, which he described as sincere, open and useful. He added however that there was no agreement over all issues raised. "But I believe that we have come closer to understanding each other. There was agreement over basic issues, like the easing of tension in the East-West relationship. Economic considerations also motivate this desire because both countries feel the burden of the arms race and are interested in reducing it. Wide-ranging agreements should be reached and concrete steps taken at current talks by realistically considering the critical issues."

Answering MTI's reporter, Svenn Stray spoke of the future of Norwegian-Hungarian relations and the possibilities of expanding ties: "Let me start by referring to the bilateral cultural agreement that covers the period until 1983 and which has been successful. Even though bilateral relations in the economic field declined recently due to external causes that affected both countries, it is expected that they will develop in the future."

In another answer, Svenn Stray defined Norway's assessment of the Madrid conference. He pointed out that the outcome of the conference depends a great deal on the development of the general international situation. He described his talks here as a contribution to the climate needed for the success of the conference.

Talks Described as 'Cordial'

LD032313 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- As reported, the official Hungarian-Norwegian foreign ministerial talks ended in Budapest on Friday.

During the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the Hungarian and the Norwegian foreign ministers, Frigyes Puja and Svenn Stray, reviewed topical international questions and Hungarian-Norwegian relations. When discussing international questions, both the Norwegian and the Hungarian foreign ministers expressed views on such topics as European security and cooperation, detente, military disarmament.

Although both sides expressed concern over growing international tension, views differed on its fundamental cause. They agreed, however, that consistent efforts are needed in order to continue the process of detente.

Both ministers spoke with satisfaction on the development of Hungarian-Norwegian relations. The Hungarian foreign minister said that more importance should be placed on deepening economic cooperation. It was agreed that further efforts should be made to extend Hungarian-Norwegian relations to every area.

Svenn Stray invited Frigyes Puja for a return visit.

Minister Departs

LD031520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The Norwegian minister of foreign affairs has left Budapest. Svenn Stray was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by his counterpart, Frigyes Puja. The head of the Norwegian diplomacy was received today by Pal Lonsonczi and Gyorgy Lazar.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION REPORTS ON NORWAY VISIT

LD032324 Budapest MTI in English 1702 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 3 (MTI) -- Today the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) met to discuss a report on the August 22-25 visit to Norway of a SZOT delegation led by Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar. The delegation was invited by the Norder Trade Union Federation of Scandinavian Countries. Talks were held with representatives of the secretariats of the Norwegian and Norder trade unions on economic and social issues and topical questions of the international trade union movement. Topics discussed included the challenge of the 1980's to European trade unions, prospects of the movement, ways and means of putting human and trade union rights into practice and the promotion of the cause of peace and disarmament.

The many-sided and open discussions were considered meaningful and useful. Special importance was attached to continued dialogue between East and West Furopean trade unions in the present world political and economic situation.

The SZOT delegation met a U.S. delegation led by AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland.

The SZOT Presidium approved the report, and adopted a document stating that in recent years the international political atmosphere has become more tense. Peace-loving masses all over the world are deeply concerned at the attempts to resume the arms race, Washington's policy aimed at superiority of strength and the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy the entire human civilization.

The document refers to the 10th World Trade Union Congress, held in Havana this February, which urged the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe and the preservation of peace as a main concern of the international trade union movement.

Joining the Havana appeal, the Hungarian trade unions are ready to do everything in their power to espouse the basic human right to life. They are ready for cooperation with every organization which serves the cause of peace. In response to the appeal of the 10th world congress, the Hungarian trade union movement with 4.5 million members is participating in the events which started on September 1, the day of peace and international anti-fascist day.

MINERS' DAY MARKED BY NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

LD041514 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Summary] The series of programs to mark miners' day started this morning in Baranya County with the inauguration of a miners' memorial in Pecs. The main national celebration was also held here, in the Pecs sports hall.

Over 500 miners were present on behalf of the 24,000 miners working in the region of Pecs and Komlo. Particular significance is given to miners' day this year by the launch of the Liasz program. During this program, the coal mines are to be modernized at a cost of over 22 billion forints, and the production of coking coal is to be doubled in 10 years.

"Seated in the presidium at the central festivity were Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister; Dr Laszlo Kapolyi, state secretary in the Ministry of Industry; Lazslo Kovacs, secretary general of the mining industry workers' trade union; and the county's party and state leaders, led by Janos Lukacs, first secretary of the county party committee, and Lajos Horvath, council chairman. The festivity was opened by (Jeno Merei), managing director of the Mecsek coal mines, and then Jozsef Marjai stepped to the microphone. In his speech, he said:

[Begin recording] "After delays, standstills and the losses these have entailed, the miners are now directly affected by the steady formation of an energy and raw materials policy, which is aimed at increasing reliance on domestic energy sources. The goal of this policy is to increasingly meet energy and raw materials requirements, which are further growing, from domestic sources. The goal is to meet two-thirds of such requirements from domestic sources by the year 2000. Currently only about one-half are met from domestic sources.

"This is an extremely great task and in itself shows the growing role, importance and significance of mining and miners. In this program and within the framework of these targets, we are to eliminate the earlier and damaging imbalance, which is one of the factors and causes of our burdens and problems today. We are to make the energy sources complement one another to ensure the most favorable division of energy resources throughout society and the economy. The joint use of coal, nuclear energy and hydrocarbons in this manner will make possible the fulfillment of this great tasks of meeting two-thirds of our needs from our own sources, even in a country which everyone else as well as ourselves viwws as poor in energy sources and raw materials.

"A pressing task in this program is to break away from oil as the primary energy source as soon as possible. We should not use our domestic oil assets, whose value is significant, directly for producing energy. The central thought and task of our plans is large-scale and intelligent energy saving and economizing on raw materials. Attention and activity are focusing on improving management in every sphere -- the rational management of energy and raw materials. In this respect the past few years have been a turning point and significant results which must be built on. This work must be pursued further with undiminished energy." [end recording]

NEPSZABADSAG VIEWS PROBLEMS OF SOCIALISM

LD041500 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI) -- "The countries of socialism are living [in] a period of difficulty, particularly if we consider the crisis in Poland. However, we and our socialist neighbours also have problems of our own", writes Ferenc Varnai in the Saturday edition of NEPSZABADSAG under the heading "Problems and Ways Out".

"The socialist community has created a productive capacity which provides a reliable base for further development and for the defence of our system", runs the article which recalls that today this part of the world contributes one third of the world industrial product. "Asked, however, whether we have also created a modern production structure and economic management system that suit our conditions, whether we have achieved the desirable work discipline, we cannot really say yes.

"All this means new aims and work for the political and economic management of the socialist countries. Since, however, external conditions have changed and will continue to change -- and for the worse -- what seemed right yesterday, now demands a different solution, a faster and more flexible reaction, harder and more disciplined work today or tomorrow".

"Those who see the difficulties of today, first of all expect an answer to this question: Can we solve the problems? The answer is not at short notice, but with consistent work. We have the objective conditions -- the necessary raw materials and energy. Between 1971 and 1980 the national income of the CMEA countries rose by two thirds, industrial production by 85 per cent and there was half of the world's industrial production growth. Quantitative indices show we have already surpassed the most advanced industrial countries, although we still lag behind in labour productivity and the technical quality of the products".

"Development of economic integration is a compelling necessity, so that we can speed up the switch-over to an intensive phase of development. This is the only way of raising the capabilities of our economies to a level where we can cushion more effectively the adverse consequences of the capitalist economic crisis and the ups and downs of the market. Amid the 'price explosion' and fierce economic crisis of the capitalist world, cooperation has played a stabilizing role. Without cooperation the capitalist economic crisis would have much more serious consequences. It is indispensable for the socialist community to make fresh efforts for more unity. Integration has not yet attained the necessay level or the possible level and there are shortcomings.

"The first priority is consistent fulfillment of valid agreements, and mutual and continuous expansion of trade and cooperation. The fulfillment of bi- and multilateral obligations are hindered more often than is acceptable... Greater joint efforts are necessary to improve the operative mechanism of the CMEA, so that the organization can find fresh sources of growth. Only mutual help and international support can show the way out of today's difficulties. Such friendly, fraternal and comradely cooperation is needed that is free of attempts to retain unnecessary parallels, but is ready for self-examination, creative adoption of each other's experiences, understanding of problems and the observance of the interests of the whole socialist community.

"If socialist economic management is raised to a higher level, this will make planned economies more successful. The only difference exists in secondary factors, in methods and means of management that have to be formed in consideration of conditions, historic traditions, and the economic and cultural characteristics of each country, so that the common goal can be approached in a way acceptable -- and consequently expedient -- for the masses of a given country. However, no country can claim to have its method accepted as the best, because this claim would raise the particular features to the rank of law to be followed by everyone. Different solutions, however, cannot be allowed to disturb close cooperation either on an international political platform or at forums of the international division of labour".

In conclusion NEPSZABADSAG said "at the same time we place high importance of the expansion of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the capitalist and advanced countries. A solid background is an indispensable condition of expanding relations and counterbalancing more effectively discriminative efforts of the capitalist world which seem to restrict economic cooperation."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BERN EMBASSY SIEGE

Deadline Extension

LD072354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the terrorists occupying the Polish Embassy in Bern have extended the deadline of their ultimatum by 48 hours. That means that it expires on Friday, the 10th of this month at 1000 in the morning.

We remind you that in the event that the demands are not met, the terrorists have threatened to blow up the embassy. Also, late this evening a Polish citizen who was in the embassy, a research worker, was released.

Two Women Released

LD071036 Hamburg DPA in German 1021 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Bern, 7 Sep (DPA) -- The gunmen at the Polish Embassy in Bern released a further two female embassy employees at midday on Tuesday. This was announced by the Justice and Police Ministry. There are now probably still nine hostages in the building.

Warsaw Update

LD072144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] We learn from information received from the Swiss authorities on Tuesday night that intensive talks are continuing with the terrorists occupying the Polish Embassy in Bern. It has been stressed that these talks are very tough.

The Swiss Government spokesman, Casanova, stated that the terrorists have been urged to leave the embassy building immediately, and to free the Polish staff. The Swiss authorities assure us that in conformity with the Polish demand, they will take all necessary action to restore normal working conditions in the Polish mission and assure the safety of its personnel.

Ladies and gentlemen, [word indistinct] also told me that news about a doctor having been allowed to enter the embassy to see to the hostage suffering from high blood pressure, is untrue. The doctor was summoned but the terrorists prevented him from entering the building. Medicine was placed in the vicinity of the building and pulled inside with a long stick. Thus, even with a sick person the terrorists proved to be merciless. No arguments from the Swiss side were of any assistance, nor were arguments of the doctor who felt it his duty to examine the patient properly.

At the moment, negotiations between the representatives of the Swiss Government and the terrorists are continuing. The next few hours and tomorrow morning are going to be difficult, as the terrorists gave an ultimatum which expires on Wednesday at 1000. These moments will be difficult for both the hostages and their families.

They will also be difficult for us all, for all sensitive and thinking men, irrespective of world outlook, as terrorism has an abhorrent [word indistinct] so well known in the countries of Western Europe, in both Americas and in various corners of the world.

Our hearts and our thoughts are with the prisoners at the embassy, and with their families. A feeling of disgust is aroused by the brutal force applied to the unarmed, by thoughts about those who are behind the terrorists, who through their actions, through the propaganda and witch hunt against our country have brought about this tragedy.

Poles Request Special Group

LD071934 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Attention listeners, we are broadcasting an important piece of news.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic has conveyed the following message to Roger Campiche, Swiss ambassador to Poland.

In connection with the continued occupation of the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Bern by terrorists and the direct threat to life of Polish citizens, the Government of Poland suggests to the Swiss Government that a Polish special group be dispatched forthwith so that it may cooperate with the Swiss authorities in efforts to release men and women employed by the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Bern and members of the public who were in the building on business.

The Government of Poland asks that visas be granted for the special group and that consent be given for the arrival of a Polish plane.

Confusion Over Request

LD080850 Hamburg DPA in German 0747 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Excerpt] Bern, 8 Sep (DPA) -- A Polish delegation which is to cooperate with the Swiss authorities in resolving the hostage crisis at the Polish Embassy is clearly already in Switzerland. This was indirectly confirmed by Swiss Justice and Police Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher late Tuesday evening.

Asked by journalists whether the Warsaw government had sent a special unit to Bern, as PAP had reported, Hubacher said that he had "absolutely no knowledge" of such a proposal. He thought that the report might be due to a mistranslation. At most the "special unit" could refer to the "delegation already in Switzerland."

Swiss Hold Emergency Session

LD071214 Bern International Service in French 1200 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The Swiss Federal Council has been in emergency session this morning to examine the Polish Embassy seizure. A press conference will be held in about 1 hour from now to announce the council's decisions. Meanwhile, a delegation has set off from Warsaw for Bern to take care of the families of those held in the embassy. The Solidarity Coordination Bureau for Europe, which is based in Brussels, has urged that a negotiated solution be secured.

Olszowski Sets Up Team

LD071058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a last minute piece of news. PAP reports that, on the instruction of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Stefan Olszowsky, minister of foreign affairs, has set up a team for matters connected with the terrorist act agains the Polish People's Republic Embassy in Bern. The team is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Jozsef Wiejacz. It comprises representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Justice.

In accordance with the norms of international law, the team is undertaking vigorous actions aimed at the protection of Polish citizens and the release of the employees of the Polish Embassy, who are being held by the terrorists, as well as the restoration of conditions for the embassy to function normally.

In connection with the terrorist act of aggression against the Polish People's Republic Embassy in Switzerland, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz this mornign summoned Roger Campiche, Swiss ambassador to Warsaw, and had talks with him. Deputy Minister Wiejacz reiterated the demand for the situation which has arisen in Bern to be resolved, for the Polish employees to be guaranteed safety and for the embassy to function normally in accordance with the norms of international law.

Solidarity Offers To Negotiate

LD071556 Brussels in French to Europe 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Excerpt] The Solidarity Foreign Coordination Bureau in Brussels made an offer to the Swiss authorities to serve as go-betweens [in negotiations with those seizing the Polish Embassy]. Let us recall that this bureau affirmed that it had nothing to do with seizing these hostages, and has strongly condemned this terrorist act.

Dominican Joins Negotiations

LD080916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] As a result of talks and persuasion, the terrorists who occupy the Polish Embassy in Bern have extended the deadline of their ultimatum by 48 hours; that is, until Friday. The terrorists have released three more women hostages. The number of hostages held amounts now to five, all men. However, the terrorists continue to threaten to blow up the embassy building together with everyone in it if their demands are not met.

In Bern the Swiss Government has held an extraordinary session. During the night it called on the terrorists to leave the embassy building immediately and to free its personnel.

A Polish Dominican, Prof Jozef Bochenski, who has been admitted into the building by the assault group members, has joined in the talks.

In the morning another session of the Swiss Government will begin, during which further decisions are expected. Police posts surrounding our embassy have been clearly strengthened, and a larger number of helicopters has appeared over Bern.

It transpires from news received this morning that the Polish employees held by the terrorists, considering the exceptional conditions in which they find themselves, are optimistic. PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz has been authorized to pass words of good cheer and hope on to their families in the country.

Counselor on Swiss Reaction

LD071358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Boleslaw Broszczak report]

[Text] An hour ago I spoke to Mr Brzozka, charge d'affaires ad interim and commercial counselor of our Bern embassy. This is what he told me: After the terrorists released 3 women a further 10 persons are still on the premises of the embassy building, including 2 women. The counselor is constantly in touch with the Swiss police, a special antiterrorist unit of which has surrounded the building. A special crisis center, under the federal minister of justice and police has been set up. Contact with our counselor is being maintained. However, police sources are not issuing any information.

When I asked him about the possibility of the antiterrorist unit's embarking on some sort of operation to release the hostages, the counselor said the crisis center is constantly maintaining contact with the federal government, whose members are being informed all the time about the situation and activities of the unit. Any police action can be embarked upon only after the Polish side has given its consent. Mr Brzozka is also in touch all the time with the families of the hostages.

I asked him about the situation and atmosphere in the Swiss capital. Bern inhabitants are shocked that this terrorist act should take place in their city, the capital city of a neutral country. The first such shock came a few years ago when terrorists blew up a Swiss civil airliner that they had hijacked. This happened in the desert near Amman, capital of Jordan. Now Bern is experiencing its second shock.

Ordinary people's sympathy goes out to those locked up in the embassy building. Let us hope that the drama of 10 people who are still in the hands of the terrorists comes to the speediest possible end; and let there be no lives lost.

The conversation with our commercial counselor in Bern was very brief indeed. He is very busy, currently representing the Polish authorities in Switzerland. He is dealing with all the current business as it comes in.

We have not talked to the Swiss police. This is because it does not issue information and its Press Bureau has nothing to add to the above.

We will contact the counselor of our embassy again after 1600. Maybe there will be some new information; if so we will let you have it as soon as we can.

Bern Press Conference

LD071438 Bern International Service in English 1315 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The Swiss Ministry of Justice and Police held a press conference on the hostage affair this morning at the Federal Parliament Building here in Bern. Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher was asked what was known about the terrorists inside the Polish Embassy:

[Begin recording] [Hubacher] We do not have any indication about their identity [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is a declaration that the terrorists made themselves in an interview and [words indistinct].

[Question] But you are taking them seriously?

[Answer] We are taking all the threats seriously.

[Question] What sort of contacts are you having with them?

[Answer] We have a direct special line into that building. They have the possibility to get in contact with us and we have (?the same).

[Question] Has the Swiss police (?force) -- that is now negotiating with these men -- have you ever had a similar situation and if so what happened then?

[Answer] Well, Swiss police forces had to handle several hostage situations. There were also incidents at foreign embassies but as far as I know none with one dozen hostages.

[Question] Was anyone -- did you ever rush an embassy, or has it always been ended through negotiations?

[Answer] We had in every -- regarding all hostage cases in Switzerland on the one hand -- cases which ended by negotiations and others that ended with a police intervention.

[Question] Are you (?also) prepared to go in if necessary?

[Answer] Switzerland would be able to (?make that) if necessary.

[Question] Are you taking any antiterrorist specialist advice from abroad?

[Answer] We would certainly be thankful, thankful for advisers, but at the moment we are very well equipped with specialists and material. [end recording]

Warsaw Press Conference

LD071554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Deputy Minister Jozef Wiejacz today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs met with journalists so as to inform public opinion on the situation existing as the result of the terrorist attack on the Polish Embassy in the Swiss capital of Bern.

Here are excerpts from his statement:

[Begin recording] First of all, as the radio has already reported. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has set up a special interministerial group. ('?On the wish) of Minister Olszowski, I am heading this group. The task of this group is to follow correctly the development of the situation in Bern, around our embassy and the adoption of relevant decisions, decisions conforming with the norms of international law.

I would like you comrades to convey and convince public opinion that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as other bodies which are represented in this group, are doing everything possible to resolve the issue as speedily as possible, out of concern for the health and safety of the employees of our embassy. For this purpose we are in close contact with the Swiss ambassador in Warsaw.

The Swiss ambassador has already called on me twice this morning on my initiative. During this conversation I repeated Poland's demand to resolve the issue of the occupation of the embassy and assurance of the safety of the employees and the functioning [word indistinct] of international law. I also (?recalled) a number of concrete issues which I had dealt with and I also stated that the Polish authorities allow the possibility for the Swiss police to enter the area of the embassy. We do not make any secret of this. This afternoon the ambassador visited me on his initiative and informed me that today between 1100 and 1200 a special session of the Swiss Government was held at which the situation was discussed. He also said that the Swiss authorities have no information as to who committed this act of terror against the embassy. He only mentioned this surname which is at present mentioned by various mass media in the West -- a certain Wysocki. He confirmed the information which we have already received through our channels that yesterday Mrs (Malgorzata Luczag) was released and that she is in a hospital. She is an employee of our embassy. He said that two other women hostages were released today: They are Mrs (Stanislawa Antoniewicz) and Mrs (Irena Matusiak) who are also in the same hospital. [Words indistinct] can visit these ladies.

I should like to use this opportunity to state, and ask you to pass on to the public, that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in touch with the families of the employees, our employees, and is keeping them informed about the situation. We realize that in addition to all the political and propaganda aspects surrounding this affair, there is, above all, the human aspect [words indistinct] people exposed to danger.

So far, we have grounds to reassure [word indistinct] the Swiss ambassador informed us that the people in the embassy are in good health, with the exception of one employee who suffers from high blood pressure and has asked to be seen by a doctor. This has been allowed on two occasions. This means that the doctor visited the embassy.

I would also like you to draw attention to some astounding claims by Western propaganda which, in a way, imply that the military regime in Warsaw has allegedly occupied its embassy (?in Switzerland). Indeed, one would have to be made. It is difficult to assess these claims here. They testify to a desire to make a provocation, which, one feels is behind this whole affair.

I would also like to let you know that this morning, the ministry urgently dispatched a special group of employees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, headed by Deputy Department Director (Mokos), which is already enroute to Zurich and Bern.

[Unidentified questioner] What is (Mokos') name?

[Wiejacz] Jerzy. And we expect additional information maybe even today. We are in constant touch with the Swiss ambassador and we have agreed that if he or we have any new information we will contact one another [end recording]

'Terrorists' Contact RFE

LD081212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Today the Swiss Government has gathered for an extraordinary session. It called again on the terrorists to leave immediately the embassy and release its personnel.

After three women and a sick man were released this morning, five hostages remain in the embassy. The employees of the Polish Embassy who have been released by terrorists are in a Bern hospital. In a telephone conversation with PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz the duty doctor stated that they are feeling comparatively well, considering the deep shock which they have suffered as a result of the attack on the embassy. The hospital is surrounded with police posts, and direct contact with it is not possible.

The American AP agency has written that the terrorists from Bern have established contact with Radio Free Europe. They have telephoned Radio Free Europe, financed by the Americans, which works in Munich, with an instruction to broadcast appeals in which they demand restoration in Poland of the state prior to 13 December last year.

It could be said that the assault group members knew whom to contact in looking for support for their criminal action, because the Munich radio, not from today, busies itself with broadcasting on the air slogans which are not conducive to the process of normalizations of the situation in Poland.

Gunmen Find Important Papers

LD081120 Bern International Service in English 1100 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Switzerland has received offers from a number of countries, including Poland, to provide security aid to deal with the seige of the Polish Embassy in Bern. A Swiss government spokesman said the special crisis team handling the emergency is considering the offers, but he did not indicate whether this country would take them up.

Negotiations with the armed group which took over the embassy on Monday are continuing under the supervision of the Swiss justice minister, Mr Furgler. The Swiss cabinet is also discussing the seige at its regular weekly session today.

During the night another five hostages were released, and the government spokesman said this left five male hostages in the hands of the embassy occupiers. Among the hostages is the Polish military attache, who was discovered by the gunmen yesterday locked in a separate room in the embassy.

A Swiss Government communique said the gunmen also found what they called important documents. Following the discovery of the attache a representative of the Swiss Defense Ministry has been called into the government crisis team. The extremists have now extended the deadline for their demands to be met for another 48 hours. The group, calling itself the Polish Patriotic Resistance Army, has threatened to blow up the embassy and the hostages unless martial law is lifted in Poland and political prisoners are released. Their deadline now runs out at 0800 GMT on Friday.

'Terrorist', Solidarity Slogans

LD071340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz, writes that the group of terrorists continues to occupy our embassy in Bern. The surrounding area is cordoned off tightly by units of the Swiss police. A Swiss Government spokesman has condemned the terrorists and said that the occupation of the Polish Embassy was a criminal and illegal act.

This places extremist emigre groups of Solidarity in an embarrassing situation. From telephone conversations various journalists have had with the leader of the militant group it transpires that this terrorist attack was undertaken with the purpose of restoring in Poland the state of affairs that existed prior to 13 December 1981, in accordance with the postulates of Solidarity conspirators and NATO states. The deadline of the ultimatum expires at 1000 tomorrow.

The arguments advanced by the terrorists in their conversations with press reporters coincide totally with the assessments and instructions to be found in the conspiratorial leaflets of KDR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and Solidarity published by certain Western newspapers. In particular, we come across not merely slogans that call for opposition to the legitimate authorities, for disobedience and nonobservance of Polish laws, or slogans that strike at the alliances and relations between Poland and socialist states, but an unequivocal appeal to use violence and terrorist acts against the Polish authorities is also encountered.

Many journalists in Bern note with regret the discreditable role of certain Western press organs and radio and television in fanning up anti-Polish hysteria, which provides a fertile climate for criminal acts of terrorism, is currently evidenced by the whole Bern affair.

TRYBUNA LUDU on Takeover

LD071300 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 7 Sep 82

["A Crude Act of Terrorism" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 7 Sep (PAP) -- Today's papers devote much space to the armed attack on the Polish People's Republic Embassy building in Bern. In a commentary with the above title TRYBUNA LUDU writes in particular:

It is difficult to find words to express fully the feeling of indignation caused by the actions of a group of armed terrorists against the Polish People's Republic Embassy.

Although certain Solidarity members active in the West have dissociated themselves from links with the terrorist group, it remains a fact that some of them have called for and continue to call for various types of armed struggle against the Polish People's Republic authorities. Some of the underground active in Poland have the same approach.

It is a fact that this action is Bern happened under conditions similar to earlier terrorist acts, including the hijacking of the LOT planes, that had not been condemned, nor had they met with the relevant legal repressive measures in many Western countries. Of special importance for creating a climate favorable to terrorism is also the propaganda campaign waged against the Polish People's Republic authorities in the West and especially in the United States, a campaign which shrinks from nothing. Another factor in creating this atmosphere is the promotion of participants in street disturbances to the ranks of national heroes, as has been done with particular verve by U.S. Government representatives following the 31 August events in Poland.

The armed thugs from Bern acted not in a political vacuum but in conditions determined in Poland by underground activities and abroad by actions hostile to Poland, the paper notes.

Editor in Reaction to Siege

LD071344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Editor Jerzy Wojdylo commentary]

[Text] Not many days, not quite a week, had elapsed, when Polish affairs found themselves once again in the headlines of world papers. No one can doubt now that the point here is that it is the next item of a program prepared in detail, whose principal aim is to increase tension in our country and to rouse the spurious interest of world opinion in our internal affairs. It is perfectly obvious. When leaflets campaigns and the organizing of demonstrations in the streets of Polish towns did not have the desired results, there was recourse to brutal means and terrorism, which is a crime. The attack on the Polish Embassy in the capital of Switzerland, Bern, is thus the next stage in the implementation of a broader plan of actions against Poland.

Commentators of leading Western papers and news agencies point this out. They have no easy task in doing this. On the one hand, powerful propaganda pressure is exerted on them, pressure which is symbolized by the anti-Polish acts of the American administration. On the other hand, terrorism has now a permanent name in the public opinion in the world. It is difficult now to try to make listeners or readers of newspapers believe that this terrorism is different, good, better, that it should be supported, that the ends justify the means. Hence the great restraint in the assessment of the act of violence committed on the Polish Embassy and its employees. Commentators confine themselves really only to the reporting of dry facts from this area, the area of the embassy building. It is also a failure that none of the commentators has picked up and made use of the arrogant and defiant slogans and names with which the terrorists are adorning themselves. They are merely called terrorists. Thus, the intended propaganda effort has not been achieved. The world knows well the face of terrorism; this face is one and is called crime.

It can be seen from the reports by Western correspondents that some foreign branches of the suspended Solidarity have diplomatically refrained from commenting. This restraint has been dictated by fear of too hasty and acceptance of the attack on the Polish Embassy. If it ends in a fiasco or if there are fatalities, it would be a final compromise for the so-called emigre trade union members, their pseudonoble and supposedly clean plans and ways of acting. On the other hand, they are well aware of the unpopularity of terrorist methods of this sort, all the more since news agencies and television bulletins in most Western countries recalled the assassination attempt on John Paul II, earlier acts of terrorism, the murder of the two Kennedy brothers and Pastor Martin Luther King, and the assassination of the prefect of Palermo who had been fighting a criminal Mafia.

We live through these moments with anxiety and concern, thinking of the Polish hostages on the patch of Polish ground which the exterritorial embassy represents. We hope that the actions taken by the Swiss authorities of order will not be only resolute but also effective, that they will present a tragedy, a crime from taking place. All honest people not only in Poland but also in the world share our hope.

'Terrorists' Characterized

LD071652 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Jerzy Wojdylo commentary]

[Text] Our international editorial office is in constant touch with the Swiss capital. The police still stubbornly refuse to answer questions related to the terrorist attack against our embassy. However, as information comes in we will pass it on.

And now I would like to dwell on reports to date carried by the Western press dealing with events in Bern. In fact, the journalists confine themselves exclusively to dry facts. They have received with skepticism the name of the organization, members of which claim to be the terrorists. All press articles describe them simply as terrorists. This word has a deep meaning in the consciousness of the West European public opinion. It is tantamount to banditry and is associated only with crime. The Western societies have been and still are upset by this kind of criminal activity. There is a parallel between those who shot at John Paul II and those who have now occupied our embassy, threatening to kill the 10 employees imprisoned there.

Newsmen from the BBC and the paper KRONEN ZEITUNG succeeded in talking with the terrorists. They are headed by one Wysocki who claims to be a colonel. He talks about his desertion from the army and about heroically forcing his way through illegal frontiers, to neutral Switzerland. He spoke a lot about the Insurgent Home Army, I quote, the same as in 1944. Here it must be said: Mr Wysocki or whatever your name is, leave the Home Army alone, do not slander its patriotic glory and good name. Do not claim to belong to our bloodstained colors. Do not equate our struggle with your terrorist attack.

It emerges from a conversation with an AFP correspondent that this person is not lacking in impudence; and what impudence. In fact, he claims to be a relative of two Polish national heroies, Piotr Wysocki, of the November uprising; and Jozef Wysocki, who fought in Hungary against Austria in 1849. This is how he draws the parallel between this Insurgent Home Army and our heroes. At the same time, this is a case of ordinary unadulterated terrorism. Let us hope that it will be treated in the manner it deserves. Let us hope that the lives of unarmed people, the hostages, will be saved.

Papers View 'Terrorist Attack'

LD071640 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 7 Sep -- A number of Warsaw papers today commented on the Monday terrorist attack on the Polish Embassy in Bern, Switzerland.

The government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA said: "The armed attack on the Polish Embassy in the peaceful Swiss city of Bern, a fact unheard of so far in the history of Polish diplomatic posts, tells eloquently what methods are being resorted to by bankrupts bent on continuing struggle against the lawful authorities in Poland. When it proved impossible to "incite the crowds" on August 31 and lead them out to fight in the streets, they found it necessary to use piratic methods outside the country's boundaries," said RZECZPOSPOLITA.

"The fact that precisely now, when efforts are being made to take up the national dialogue, the extremists have decided to use terrorist methods points most eloquently to the political schizophrenia of the people who do not hesitate to allow massacre to cover the marks of its own political bankruptcy. For history, even the modern one, teaches that terrorism does destroy human life but has never solved any problem," concluded RZECZPOSPOLITA.

On the same subject the PUWP daily TRYBUNA LUDU said: "It is also a fact that the Bern attack occurred in conditions when previous acts of terrorism, including the hijacking of the Polish airline LOT planes met neither with condemnation nor proper legal repression on the part of many Western states. Moreover, the indiscriminate propaganda campaign waged against the Polish authorities in the West, notably in the United States, or the hailing as national heroes of participants in adventurist street excesses, as it was emphatically done by representatives of the U.S. Government following incidents on 31 August, has also helped to create a propitious climate for terrorism."

TRYBUNA LUDU observed in conclusion: "Although certain Solidarnosc advocates operating in the West have disowned connections with the terrorist group, the fact remains that part of them continue to call for various forms of armed struggle against the Polish authorities. The same orientation is upheld by part of the underground operating at home. Whoever is in doubt about this may listen to Radio Free Europe where such appeals are being relayed systematically, and with full approval."

'Terrorist'-Solidarity Links

LD080958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] As I read this commentary I do not yet know how the events in the Swiss capital, Bern, will end. However, a political and moral assessment of this brutal act of terror can and should be made now.

It has been performed by a small group of adventurists, but its members have only translated into action slogans and calls of forces hostile to socialist Poland and Poles -- slogans of the underground extremists of Solidarity and certain circles in the West, primarily in the United States, which support them. The roots of the attempt in Bern should be sought in the events that were provoked in the streets of Polish towns on the last day of August by the underground Solidarity and its foreign patrons.

The disturbances have clearly shown that slogans calculated to destablilize Poland, to sow disarray and slackness, have not met with the support of society. Despite strengthened and often repeated propaganda, led by Western radios broadcasting in Polish, despite distributing leaflets, the overwhelming majority of Polish society has demonstrated a sense of political wisdom and patriotism.

However, one could conclude from the tone of the Polish-language radios, from statements of Solidarity leaders abroad, that they will not stop at anything to satisfy their Western patrons. We have not waited long for such a step. Agencies have brought the report about the occupation of the Polish Embassy in Switzerland and the taking of hostages. The terrorists, who willingly speak to Western journalists, did not conceal the fact that the action in Bern is the beginning of a wider terrorist action; that after this attack, others will follow.

The political assessment of this act, like any terrorist act, can only be decisively negative. Terror, detention, imprisonment of innocent people, is no argument of any kind. It does not justify any cause. It proves loneliness, weakness, isolation.

Whom do those who terrorize innocent people represent? One can answer this question. They represent the underground of Solidarity and its Western patrons, who are enemies not only of socialist Poland, but enemies of Poland altogether.

The great majority of our society desires calm, work and improvement of the difficult economic situation of the country. It fully realizes that only calm and dialogue, certainly arduous and long, may bring progress. Those who provoked the events on 31 August, who led the youth into the streets of Polish cities and now perform acts of terrorism, cannot be partners in the dialogue. At any rate, they are not striving for it; their aim is to sow confusion and anxiety.

We are living in difficult times, in tiring lines, in concern about obtaining many basic goods. However, one could ask: By what right do those who for Judas' pieces of silver travel around the West or live there unhindered in throwing mud on their own country, permit themselves in the face of acts of terror worthy of the highest condemnation to state that they stand as Poles. A spokesman of the federal government of Switzerland has called their act a criminal act. This is a fit description. People who decide on terror become criminals and place themselves beyond the pale of civilized society.

Morally, their actions deserve a decisive condemnation. They do not value human life; they decide on actions that every honest person must assess as criminal. The act of terror in Bern has evidently shown that the reactionary underground of Solidarity and its foreign patrons cannot count on any kind of support in the country. The Bern events have exposed its deep isolation -- the isolation of people of lost causes -- and have shown their true face: the face of foreign mercenaries who act against their own country and countrymen.

Takeover, U.S. Policy

LD080900 Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Press review]

[Text] Warsaw 8 Sept -- The anti-war rallies held all over Poland to mark the outbreak of World War Two and pay respects to the defenders of our homeland in September 1939 snatch the top space in the Warsaw newspapers today.

The dailies also give place of eminence to yesterday's meetings of the government's Economic Committee which reviewed the economic plan assumptions for the next year and joint session of the Government-Episcopate Commission which reached progress in agreeing the conditions for and the course of the pope's visit to Poland.

The occupation of the Polish Embassy in Bern by the terrorists and related events make another top story in the Warsaw dailies which also report on Poland's Foreign Ministry's proposal to send over a special group to Switzerland to cooperate with the Swiss authorities in freeing the hostages.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the daily of the PUWP CC, carries an interview with the spokesman of the Swiss Ministry of Justice, Ulrich Hubacher, on the seizure of the Polish Embassy in Bern by the terrorists. The Swiss spokesman said:

"It goes beyond doubt this is a criminal act. It is commonly viewed as an inadmissible act. The public opinion and the government are completely unanimous in this respect.

"We are doing everything to end the occupation of the embassy compound and free the hostages."

The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said today that "In recent years there have been many assaults on various embassies and occupations, including the taking of hostages. Yet the occupation of the Polish Embassy in Bern is a special case -- as it is the consequences of a coordianted and concerted long-term anti-Polish activity of the imperialist states under the personal patronage and with active involvement of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

"The mouthpiece of the Washington administration, Radio Free Europe, is also working in this direction inspiring antigovernment excesses in Poland and instructing their perpetrators at the will of its overlords.

"The assault on the Polish Embassy in Bern is, among other things, the iron consequence of such an approach of the U.S. and some other imperialist states as well as of instigation of the opposition forces against socialist Poland and financing of their activity.

"It also seems worthy of pointing to the full convergence of the assessment of that event by the so-called Solidarnosc bureau with the evaluation made by Radio Free Europe -- both as concerns this barbarous act and the street excesses which took place in June and August."

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI went on to ask: "And who issued the instructions for organizing the so-called underground authority? Would gentlemen Lis, Bujak, Frasyniuk, Kurton already forget about the instructions signed or passed by them verbally? Or about interviews with that content given to the Western press?

"Regardless of the finale, this barbarous act of terror has exposed once again the true face of the entire group of Solidarnosc activists and their advisors -- people who are not only politically but also morally responsible to the Polish nation for the escalation of terror," concluded the Polish Armed Forces paper.

"We need national wisdom and broad agreement of all the patriotic forces and joint coming to grips with the crisis and with the legacy of all evil in economy and social relations. We can do that only in conditions of peace and elementary order, in conditions of social discipline," TRYBUNA LUDU wrote in an article headlined "patriotism of these days".

The daily next asked:

"Do the whipping up of tension and abetting Poles against Poles, calls for strikes and for national revolt -- as it is done by the Solidarnosc underground extremists and by Radio Free Europe and other subversive radio stations -- serve well the Polish national cause?

"What has the 'concern' of the U.S. administration and of the other NATO states, expressed in gross attacks upon the authority of our country and in economic and other restrictions, got in common with Poland?

"One cannot conduct a dialogue with those who utterly revealed their face -- the face of foes of socialism. There cannot be an agreement with those who push forth to an adventure, who put to peril the most vital interests of the people and state, as they do not mean agreement but sowing chaos.

"Let each of us, on the basis of Poland's difficult experience of the latest period, answer for himself this question: either to build or destroy, either to cooperate or to foment, either to go forwards or to draw back."

More Comment on Seizure

LD081136 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (PAP) -- Ewa Boniecka writes in a commentary published in ZYCIA WARSZAWY: The tragic events at the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Bern are the first act of terror that can be defined as a gamble on the Polish crisis.

It emerges from reports from Bern that the group of terrorists occupying the embassy consists of people who were born in Poland, whose activity is inspired by political motivation. They want to attain a certain goal, which is dictated by groups and centres that dispute the policy of the sovereign Polish authorities, using force, blackmail and threats against the Polish authorities. The emigre figures of "Solidarity" dissociate themselves from any terrorist acts, nor is there evidence of links between the group and foreign [words indistinct]. Nonetheless, there is no doubt that such an act of terror is not engendered in a vacuum. The people who decided on such a crime are poisoned by hate against socialist Poland. In all probability, they would not have undertaken such actions if Poland had not experienced grave trials over the last year if it were not for the deep economic, political and moral crisis.

The facts testify that these madmen are enjoying support from outside. The most important thing now -- and the actions of the Polish and Swiss authorities must be concentrated on this -- is to free the hostages, safe and uninjured.

Dziennik Ludowy writes in a commentary on the same theme, under the headline "In a Circle of Hate": The terrorist act against the Polish diplomatic mission in Switzerland is a gross and cynical violation of the basic principles of political struggle. It is a use of violence which the Swiss Government has called "a criminal act." It signifies the opening of the way to such acts by the most extremist emigre groups, in the course of which sociopolitical considerations, respect for national and state interests and the merits of the country which lies between the Oder and the Bug hold no sway.

The act of unbroiled hate in Bern comes during a particular domestic and external situation in our country and state. Its criminal design arose in an atmosphere of deep domestic splits and of an onerous sociopolitical crisis. But it was also in an atmosphere which groups striving for the disintegration of all existing structures of authority and order were constantly holding on the verge of explosion; in an atmosphere in which they are attempting to hamper to the maximum [words indistinct] situation and way out of the crisis; in an atmosphere in which opposition forces are boycotting all attempts at national conciliation; and, at the same time, in an atmosphere in which provocative propaganda, addresses, encouragement and appeals for the instigation of disorder and disturbances are incessantly flowing in from abroad. Unrest in our country is the "Polish card" for the imperialist, reactionary forces in their political game. It is a welcome smokescreen behind which they attempt to conceal their true goals, which have nothing in common either with Polish needs or with Polish interests, the paper writes in conclusion.

BISHOP SCORES AUTHORITIES' SUPPRESSION BRUTALITY

LD072214 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1415 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Part one of 5 September homily delivered by Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk at the Jasna Gora Monastery to farmers assembled to give paryers of thanks for the harvest -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Ideals to which we aspire and for which we fight in a dignified manner, as benefit beings, in a peaceful and prudent way are indestructible.

They will never turn out to be bankrupt ideals. Mankind will never resign itself to abandoning the fight for these ideals and this applies even more to our nation.

What supreme values do I have in mind here? I am talking of man's dignity, for he is God's child. He has not been created to live oppressed, but to live in freedom and dignity. Among these supreme values is freedom in the fullest and deepest sense of the word. I do not mean the negative definition, freedom from, but the positive definition freedom to; freedom that makes it possible to enjoy a dignified social and personal life to the full.

Nor will justice ever go bankrupt. We aspire to justice.

Among these supreme values is love. Our nation believes in love. We shudder at the very mention of hatred or revenge, even against those who have done, or are doing the greatest harm; those who have brought us the greatest suffering and continue to do so. This is because our nation knows that love is a constructive force which conquers the world; along with faith [words indistinct] beloved, we are here faced with two fundamental principles, obvious principles, confirmed by contemporary history, even on a world scale. The first principle tells us that blind and brutal force, however great, is incapable of solving anything at all. The second principle says that a nation that is united, a nation that consciously aspires toward the greatest, most important values will, in the end, despite huge obstacles, attain these values. No one can stop it along this path, all the more so when the nation has well over 30 million citizens.

Beloved, let us take a look at this first principled. A blind and brutal force will solve nothing, it only complicates the situation further and makes it more difficult. Beloved, I do not wish to offend or irritate anyone, but I am speaking on behalf of the church. Jesus Christ told the church: Go forth and proclaim the truth. So, we have shoemakers and their task is to make good shoes: we have farmers given the task of producing bread; we have the church and its role is to be the teacher of truth, to be the defender of the oppressed.

That is why, beloved, in the name of the truth, it becomes necessary today to say clearly that the blind force which torments the yound people, the workers, does not in any way act in a positive sense, neither where the nation is concerned nor where it itself is concerned. This is some sort of terrible myopia; this is short-sightedness, bu t the highest price for this, the highest price for this mistake will be paid by those who exercise authority over those who use such methods. [applause]

Can the church remain indifferent today and look dispassionately at this suffering, the torment, the maneuvering and terrible sea of lies? The church would hve to betray its mission to do so and it would thereby play into the hands of those who are against God.

Let us then, my beloved, take a small town like Przemysl, a small town with just over 60,000 inhabitants. On 31 August people began to converge; workers from factories began to assemble to mark that day in a peaceful way and then to go to the cathedral for the Holy Mass. Suddenly the beating started. They were beaten in a horrendous manner. Not infrequently people who had nothing to do with the peaceful protest were beaten up. One person, this really happened, was on his way back from his allotment. He was in the suburbs and in his bag he had vegetables. He was attacked, beaten and punched to the ground and with tears from his eyes, called out: Not even Hitler would do this. What are you doing with me?

Some streets away there was a group of women with baby carriages, quite by accident. Gas canisters were thrown in their direction and the women, crying, bended low over their carriages, to shield the babies inside with their own bodies to prevent them suffering from a shock that would, in some way, leave them handicapped for the rest of their lives.

One could cite thousands of similar cases from each and every town and city. Beloved, are such things permitted in a civilized country? After all, no one would do this to negroes because the whole world would be up in arms about it today. [applause]

That is why today we address ourselves to everyone, including those of our brothers who beat us. Yes, they are our brothers, whether we like it or not, for they are of the same nation. Brothers, do not beat your brothers, do not raise your hand against your brother, do not raise your hand against your sister if you wish to continue to belong to this nation. [applause]

Do not hide behind orders.

GLEMP CALLS FOR WALESA'S RELEASE, TRADE UNIONS

AU071701 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 30 Aug 82 p 4

[Homily by Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp at the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa on 26 August]

[Excerpts] In a few days' time we will celebrate the second anniversary of the signing of the social agreements on the coast and in Jastrzebie. And we must examine this anniversary in the light of our faith here, before the Holy Mother. A great thing was achieved on the coast 2 years ago: a victory of commonsense, maturity and intelligent determination. An exceptional victory: not behind street barricades but behind a table, by means of dialogue and the pious gathering of all work forces. Two years have already almost passed, and we have been unable to use that victory in an intelligent way. It gave both sides a chance. Although we are in the midst of tension, we continue to entertain hope for conciliation and accord. Some people, especially those looking at our stage from foreign grandstands, wonder how it is that the Poles are still not fighting.

So it is not the street which is to be the place of dialogue. Enough blood has already flowed in our streets. The place of dialogue is the table.

So let us begin to seriously think about the table of dialogue. The church appeals and calls for this constantly, but the reply is always that the conditions for it do not exist. So let us start forming the conditions. And these are our proposals, and I think they are feasible:

A) Release Lech Walesa or temporarily guarantee him conditions under which he can speak his mind as a free man.

B) Renew trade union work, at least in stages. Release the remaining internees and commence work on preparing an amnesty.

C) Establish a date for the holy father's arrival in Poland.

Returns from FRG

LD031638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, returned today from the Catholic congress in the FRG. He was accompanied by Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate.

They were welcomed on arrival at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by their closest collaborators, including Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Polish Episcopate. Also present at the welcoming was Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office for Religious Affairs, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Wiejacz, and Dietrich George von Bruell, minister plenipotentiary at the FRG Embassy in Warsaw.

STATE-CHURCH COMMISSION ON POPE'S 1983 VISIT

LD071740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Continuing the state-church dialogue, the joint commission of government and Episcopate representatives held its 16th meeting today, which discussed the country's situation. The country still faces difficult problems, and it was stated that the process of solving these problems can take place only in conditions of peace and by way of dialogue.

The issue of next year's visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland was discussed, and progress was made regarding its conditions and program.

Moreover, the commission has agreed on the membership of working commissions in charge of publications and religious matters.

The commission will hold its next session this month.

BBC SEEN USING 'MAFIA GANGSTER' METHODS

LD071900 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The exploitation of the radio waves for interference in Polish domestic affairs assumes various forms. While Free Europe was set up for this purpose and therefore need not show restraint, other broadcasting stations at least try to keep up a pretence. Sometimes they quote some kind of slander in the press review or they refer to one of the agencies.

This time, however, the official British broadcasting station, the BBC, has come to the conclusion that it can afford to violate all principles binding in the civilized world. Commenting on the decision of the Military Prosecutor's Office concerning the arrest of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] leaders Kuron, Litynskiy, Michnik, Wujek and Romaszewski, it resorted to open blackmail.

Here is an excerpt from its commentary: The West, whose friendship and money Poland needs so badly, could react with greater ease to the obviously staged trial than to the suppression of a 10 million-strong worker movement. End of quotation.

Of course, what does some kind of worker movement matter to the British conservative government -- and it is its voice that comes from the BBC. It is solely interested in the antisocialist movement -- at home, in the world, and in Poland as well. At least they have said so clearly. All this talk about the defense of Solidarity has always been nothing but an attempt, despite lofty phraseology, to incite the noisy, antisocialist current which wanted to turn the trade union movement against its own state.

You need our money, you are worn out by sanctions; we could talk business. But leave KOR alone because this is a zone of our influence; these are our men, our money and our plans.

The BBC went further still. It gave the floor to Jan Jozef Lipski, who urged protests in defense of KOR. I quote him: ...all kinds of trade union organizations or associations with diverse social objectives whose statutory duties include protesting in such a case. And what case was this? The prosecution has started investigations of an organization whose target was to embark on preparations designed to overthrow by force the system of the Polish People's Republic. That is an offence against Article 123 and 128, Point 1 of the Penal Code.

Whether this action has been committed or not can be decided only by the Polish administration of justice. On the other hand, the organizing of pressure on the Prosecutor's Office and the court -- which, true enough, is practised in the West -- was until now a method of action used only by Mafia gangsters.

We are astounded that the official British broadcasting station has embarked on such a compromising task.

'PERPETRATORS' HANDED DETENTION, SENTENCES

Justice Report Issued

LD031906 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Justice Ministry communique]

[Text] After the events of 31 August-2 September, under accelerated procedure the courts have examined the cases of 71 persons and of these have sentenced 70 and acquitted one person.

Sentences for slandering functionaries of the civil militia, who are obligated to stand guard over the law, are in the decisive majority. Implementing the objectives of martial law and above all fulfilling the obligation to create conditions for the effective protection of calm, harmony and public order, the courts are meting out harsh sentences to the perpetrators -- especially those with previous convictions and those acting with a considerable measure of ill will or under the influence of alcohol.

At the same time, the courts take into account that the overwhelming majority of the perpetrators are young people and so especially susceptible to persuasion, manipulation and excitement -- very often young people at school or college -- and pay particular attention to individualizing the penalties.

Therefore, in cases where the persons in question are not demoralized, particularly where they enjoy a good reputation in their place of residence and show repentence, the courts treat the scope of the penalties individually in relation to the circumstances of the case.

Considering the above-mentioned circumstances, both factual and legal, the courts have often pronounced sentences of unconditional imprisonment, thereby applying provisional detention. For example, the regional courts in Gdynia has pronounced such a sentence on seven perpetrators of crimes, the regional court in Katowice on six and the Warsaw courts on five.

It is noteworthy that the present repression [represja] is harsher than in the cases of similar violations of public order in the first days of May this year.

Irrespective of the cases under consideration by the courts, many participants in the riots have appeared before misdemeanour courts. As we have been informed by the press spokesman of the office of the Metropolitan City of Warsaw, the misdemeanour courts attached to the chief executive officers of the districts have considered a total of 415 cases. Three hundred ninety-three persons have been punished. Among these, 130 persons received a penalty of imprisonment from 1 to 3 months, while 263 persons have been fined and the fines were changed to detention.

526 Detained in 6 Cities

LD031748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Five hundred and twenty six persons have been detained in Katowice, Fleiwitz, Tychy, Rybnik, Tarnowskie Gory and Siemianowice, for having taken part in unlawful demonstrations and disturbing public order on 31 August and 1 September of this year.

As in other Polish towns they are young people. Eighty-three of them are not yet 20 years old and 350 are between 20 and 30. Misdemeanor courts have dealt with 425 motions and have fined 411 persons. Basic [zasadniczy] arrest has been applied to 12 persons. General courts have dealt with 10 cases under summary proceedings. Nine persons have been sentenced to imprisonment ranging from 6 months to 1 year. The prosecutors' offices are conducting five investigations under summary proceedings.

211 Detained in Krakow

LD031734 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Our Krakow correspondent reports that the voivodship prosecutor has informed during a press conference that as a result of the street riots which took place on 31 August in the area of Nowa Huta and the town center, the civic militia has detained 259 persons. After preliminary interrogation 48 were released, while 211 persons have been detained and are at the disposal of the prosecutor's office.

The street riots caused losses in the transport equipment of the MO [militia], MPK [public transport] and the fire brigade, estimated at over Z5 million, while the damage to the commissariat of the MO in Nowa Huta is estimated at Z200,000.

Twelve functionaries of the MO and ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Auxiliary] were wounded: Six are hospitalized to date. The doctors define the state of their health as serious. A 40-year-old militiaman has had a trepanation operation of the skull. Among the persons participating in the demonstrations, 24 were hurt.

Among the 211 persons detained 39 have been arrested, while in 172 cases motions have been submitted to misdemeanor courts. The persons arrested will appear in court during the next few days; the proceedings will be conducted under summary procedure.

Former Detainees Rejailed

LD041538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 500 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Internal Affairs press spokesman reports that over the past few days activists of NSZZ Solidarity who were interned after 13 December 1981 and subsequently released, and who played a direct part in the street events and riots on 31 August, have been detained and arrested. These included, among others, 21-year-old (Jaroslaw Romanski) and (Bernard Dobrzyniewski) from Gorzow and 36-year-old (Antoni Wybrycho) from Rzeszow.

Moreover, other persons who, in the period preceding 31 August, actively conducted propaganda campaigns aimed at provoking public events and disturbance of order, have also been arrested. In Poznan the 24-year-old (Maciej Frankiewica), activist of the former independent association of students, has been arrested. In Pila the 44-year-old (Leonard Wesolowski), member of NSZZ Solidarity, has been arrested.

Four Arrested in Bielsko-Biala

LD031724 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] In connection with disturbances which have occurred in Bielsko-Biala in the evening hours of 31 August the regional prosecutor has started investigations under summary proceedings and has provisionally arrested 24-year-old Edward J., 25-year-old Eugeniusz K., 26-year-old Jerzy Z., and 29-year-old Andrzej P.

The above-mentioned are charged with managing and organizing the demonstration which disturbed normal traffic in the city center, in which participants were shouting antistate slogans.

Szczecin Resident Sentenced

LD040634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Yesterday the voivodship court in Szczecin passed a sentence in the summary trial against Szczecin resident Stefan (Bucholtz), aged 32, a former freezer storage plant employee. (Bucholtz) was accused of not abandoning trade union activity and distribution of leaflets signed by Solidarity.

He acted on orders of the illegal group, Solidarity, aimed at disrupting the life of society. The court has sentenced him to four years imprisonment. Sentence is not subject to appeal.

Solidarity Member Charged

PM031549 Szczecin KURIER SZCZECINSKI in Polish 25 Aug 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Previously Convicted for Break-In and Theft of Gasoline -- He Called for National Insurrection (Case Before Court)"]

[Text] The regional prosecutor's office in Szczecin has filed a charge in the voivodship court against Stefan B., moving that summary court proceedings be taken against him. Stefan B. is accused of activities specified in Article 46, Resolution 1 of the martial law decree, in conjunction with Article 280, Paragraph 2 of the Penal Code. The accused will answer charges which allege that -- as we read in the bill of indictment -- on 6 August this year, on Wyszynski Street in Szczecin, as a member of NSZZ Solidarity, after the introduction of martial law and suspension of union activity in the country, he did not desist from union activity but continued it by publicly scattering leaflets in the street signed by the union and calling for a national insurrection in the country.

Stefan B. was born in ?1950. He received primary education and is a locksmith by occupation. Recently unemployed, he had left the Szczecin cold storage plant on 5 August this year. He had been convicted of burglary by a court in Torun and sentenced to 4 years' imprisonment and fined Z3,000. He completed his sentence in 1974. On 28 July this year, a trial was concluded before the Szczecin Voivodship court, in which Stefan B. was sentenced for his part in the theft of ethyl gasoline to the detriment of the commercial center for the oil industry, to 2 years 6 months' imprisonment and fined Z250,000. The sentence is not legally binding.

Plane Hijackers Sentenced

LD071054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Jerzy Wieczorek report from Katowice]

[Excerpts] The court has pronounced sentence in a case conducted under summary procedure before the Wroclaw Military District Court at an assize session in Katowice against two young terrorists from Sosnowiec who, on 8 June this year, kidnapped a hostage and then attempted to hijack a Polish LOT Airlines plane to West Berlin.

In place of concurrent sentences on (Ireneusz Klimczak), the accused was sentenced to 7 years' deprivation of freedom and an additional consecutive sentence of deprivation of civil rights for a period of 4 years. In place of concurrent sentences on (Jarek Nawara), the accused was sentenced to 5 years deprivation of freedom and an additional consecutive sentence of deprivation of civil rights for a period of 3 years.

'Armed Organization' Members

LD031928 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The summations have begun in the trial of the members of the illegal armed organization from Grodzisk Mazowiecki.

Capt Janusz Obara, the prosecutor, has requested that Chechlacz be given the severest punishment possible for a person under 18 -- 25 years imprisonment, deprivation of public rights for 10 years and a fine of Z10,000. For Lupanow the prosecution has demanded a sentence of 12 years imprisonment, 5 years deprivation of public rights, and a fine of Z10,000. For Matejczuk, 8 years imprisonment and 4 years deprivation of public rights have been demanded; for Zych, 10 years imprisonment and 5 years deprivation of public rights, for Wlaszczuk, 3 years imprisonment; for Weclawski, 2 years imprisonment; for Krekora and Hybik, 2 years imprisonment each, suspended for 5 years, a fine of Z10,000 zloty and the appointment of a probation officer.

Chechlacz's defense council stated that the groups' activities were characterized by irresponsibility, lack of foresight and, indeed, stupidity. In the counsel's view, the accused did not deliberately commit the murder. The lawyer stated that he has significant reservations about the dimensions of the penalty proposed by the prosecutor, and he has requested a milder treatment of the accused.

Those defending Lupanow drew attention to the fact that a considerable portion of the blame falls upon those who raised the accused persons. Weclawski's defense lawyer requested that he be acquitted of the accusation of participating in the armed organization.

The defense lawyers representing the remaining accused will speak tomorrow. The sentencing is expected to be announced at the beginning of next week.

RZECZPOSPOLITA REVIEWS POLITICAL THOUGHT

AU071335 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "By Means of Reforms and Accord"]

[Text] August 31. This date makes one think, reflect and wonder about the roads Poland has taken in recent years, and also about our Polish future.

Two years ago this was a day of relief and hope. Relief -- because political solutions to a justified workers' protest had been achieved, a protest basically directed not against socialism, but against its distortions and against everything which threatens the ideas and practices of exercising authority in a socialist state. Hope -- because it was generally expected that the agreements signed in Szczecin and Gdansk and several days later in Jastrzebie in Silesia between the authorities and the protesting workers would form the foundation of a real social contract and that work, knowledge, honesty and responsibility would take on real values and would remove themselves from slogans and banners and enter people's everyday lives.

These 2 years, which were marked several days ago, were a period of time exceptionally rich in experiences involving every sphere of human life -- from great politics to everyday matters. One can say that we were not spared what was great and what was small. We lived in the teeth of a growing political battle and a worsening crisis. We experienced a life-giving current -- of thoughts and ideas really serving to repair the republic, but also a stupefying influence of demagogy and strikes which were destroying not only the economy but also people's morals and growing political actions aimed at the system as well as the state. From month to month, our country was slowly being inundated with conflicts caused by those who wanted confrontation.

The workers' protest against the distortions of socialism began to be used by extremists who were becoming louder and louder and more and more sure of their strength. It was used against socialism and against the very essence of our state. These people were not concerned about repair, they were concerned about breaking up the entire state and social fabric and taking over authority by means of chaos and anarchy. For what purpose? With what effect? We have been spared replies to these questions, and thanks to this also spared from further unknown experiences.

Looking back today, we must above all look at the facts. We must read what was intended not from the slogans but from the actual activities. For it is the facts which show that neither the government nor the party withdrew from the spirit and content of the August agreements. The line of political renewal, and economic and political reforms was clearly written in the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress in accordance with workers' demands and with general social expectations. It was not only written down. The entire post-congress period has sometimes been a time of stubborn battle for the formation of the conditions essential to implementing this program.

Let us remind ourselves of the number of times the authorities, aware of the dangers resulting from the way the situation in Poland was developing, appealed for commonsense, restraint, calm and honest work as the basis for emerging from the crisis. They did not only appeal. Serious work on the implementation of economic reform intensified. This work was conceived on a wide scale. Changes in the system of state functioning were also prepared. The reply to this was negation; strikes, hunger marches, aggressive propaganda and an escalation in demands. Such a "no" approach could only make the implementation of the August agreements more distant.

General Jaruzelski's government, consistently and resolutely implementing the program of the ninth congress, faithfully followed the road of drawing conclusions from the workers' protests despite the resistance and objective difficulties of daily life. And it intends to follow this road of reforms and renewal to this day. The August agreements were and are a basis for real strategic action for the government. This strategic thinking is still being unchangingly and resolutely implemented. It is a paradox of our most recent history that it was martial law which made it possible to implement Polish reforms and renewal. However, renewal can only be achieved through joint, social effort in a climate of calm and honest work.

"During the past 2 years, the Polish community has gone through a crash course in political thinking," General Jaruzelski said a few days ago. "The community is becoming more and more aware that real accord must be built on reliable ground and not by agreements that are perfidiously trodden on the day after they have been signed. Wide, authentic accord is a national necessity. This we fully confirm. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth is developing. Every citizen may find a place in it. A trade union movement independent of the administration will be reborn on healthy principles. It will be able to gather into its ranks all trade unionists who profess the laws of the Polish People's Republic. This is the real perspective, serving working people and needed by the country.

So there can be no turning back from the policy of agreements, reforms and renewal. This is in the interests of both the state and the community. The government is implementing this policy just as consistently as it is defending it. Everyone who thinks of the country's future, who sees the building of its future by means of calm and honest work and by means of implementing those ideas and social aims expressed in the August agreements will understand this. Only this road -- of creation and not destruction -- creates the chance of emerging from the crisis and building a future on stable foundations.

ZSL SECRETARIAT DISCUSSES SITUATION

LD071956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] A session of the ZSL Secretariat discussed today the sociopolitical situation in the countryside and the whole country, giving particular consideration to the course and consequences of the events of 31 August.

Appreciation was expressed of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the nation, including the Polish countryside, demonstrated a sense of responsibility, and did not support the provocative adventures inspired by elements hostile to the socialist state and our nation.

The Supreme Committee Secretariat stated in a communique that the ZSL consistently represents the stance that Polish affairs may be successfully solved only in an atmosphere of a sense of security for citizens, and of steady, calm work by everyone.

The Supreme Committee Secretariat expressed its thanks to farmers for the efficient course of the harvest, and addressed an appeal for an acceleration of cereal deliveries. It also familiarized itself with a report on the parity of the agricultural and non-agricultural population. This report was prepared by an interministerial group for matters of parity, set up at the initiative of the ZSL Supreme Committee. The results of the group's work to date was assessed positively, and the conducting of further research was recommended.

MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL REBIRTH CONSOLIDATING

LD052122 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw 5 Sep -- Reports are coming in from various regions of Poland on the consolidation of the Movement for National Rebirth, on consolidation of its social organizations and development of cooperation among them. These reports are corroborated by the emergence of new structures of this movement -- which in a response to the July declaration of the political parties and Christian associations and on the basis of the evaluation of the situation in regions and various circles and on the basis of wide-ranging consultations -- take an organizational shape in the provisional councils of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth. These structures include in their midst political and social actives, representatives of various world outlooks. All of these people are united by the idea of agreement and by the consciousness that this agreement can be achieved only through social dialogue held in an atmosphere of law and order and not in an atmosphere of provocative disturbances provoked by the extremist anti-national forces.

Let's keep and preserve peace in our homeland, as it is the order of the day now. Such is the present sense of patriotism, says an appeal made to the people of the Tarnow Voivodship by the Provisional Coordinating Council of the Civil Committee for National Salvation. Similar appeals were also launched in other Polish voivodships.

Our country commanding a considerable potential and assets, multitude of gifted and educated people, can and should overcome the economic crisis and its results all by itself, says an appeal made to the people of Olsztyn Voivodship by the local intiative commission of the PMNR [PRON].

Such commissions have also constituted themselves in a number of other voivodships.

FAVORABLE TENDENCIES IN FOREIGN TRADE SEEN

LD060838 Warsaw PAP in English 0728 GMT 6 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep -- "Tendencies which occurred in foreign trade in the first half of this year give ground for cautious optimism, provided they hold," wrote RZECZPOSPOLITA today in a commentary on Poland's foreign trade this year pointing to the fact that "for the first time over a dozen or so years a small surplus of exports over imports was obtained in relations with capitalist countries," adding that "of course the surplus of the trade balance amounting to 11 million dollars is next to nothing in relation to needs. It is enough to repay only 1 per cent of the money owed this year (about 11 billion dollars in all)."

"Taking all those reservations into consideration, one should say, however, that, for the first time since the end of 1960s, a step in the right direction -- one leading to the normalization of economic relations with the discussed group of countries in the long-term -- was made," RZECZPOSPOLITA stated.

PAPERS MARK ANNIVERSARY OF 1944 LAND REFORM

LD062338 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Sep -- On September 6, 1944, the Polish Committee for National Liberation proclaimed the decree on agricultural reform.

In anniversary commentaries today Warsaw dailies describe the reform as a "milestone" on the way of socio-political changes in Poland.

The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said: "In 1944 a total of over 212,000 hectares of land were parcelled out. 33,000 new farms were created and 77,000 more farms have had their land acreage augmented. It is also a fact that there was not enough land for all and many small, economically weak farms were formed.

"The reform did not, for it could not, solve all socio-economic problems of the disastrously over-populated Polish countryside. After all, it was only the beginning, the initial stage of action preceding the large-scale settlement operation on the recovered territories involving the parcelling out of the former German big landowners' lands. It stirred the peasant masses, changed their consciousness and helped the people's power win new followers," TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

On the same subject, the government daily RZECZPOSPOLITA said:

"The agricultural reform 38 years ago which was consistently realised helped to bring tangible improvement in the countryside. It deserves to be called a milestone along the road of sociopolitical changes effected in Poland. The agricultural reform decreed by the Polish Committee for National Liberation and the industrialization of the country have once and for all erased from our life the notion of superfluous people in the countryside," concluded RZECZPOSPOLITA.

MINISTRY DEFINES MARKET SUPPLY SITUATION

LD070956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade informed journalists today about market prospects for food and industrial goods supply.

Meat supplies are enough to guarantee coupon norms in September and October. No lowering of coupon norms for meat is envisaged until the end of the year. In November a compulsory coupon will be printed for the purchase of beef with bone. At present an improvement in supplying the market with meat is possible through mobilising reserves (?of) the import of 10,000 tons from China. However, after 15 September there will only be 30 percent of the pork and 70 percent of the beef on the market. Possibilities of an increased supply of poultry are appearing. The state poultry enterprise has received hard currency, found by hard currency retail outlets, for the purchase of fodder. In September fodder will be purchased for $2 million, and in October for $4.5 million. In November and December $5.5 million will be assigned for this purpose each month. Deliveries of poultry are expected after October amounting to 1,500 tons per month. Furthermore, the Ministry of Domestic Trade has purchased 5,000 tons of chickens from Polonian firms grown in Poland and which hitherto were designated for export.

A gradual improvement of the supply of cereals and grain products is envisaged. At present, reserves of cereals amount to 7,500 tons, whereas the required reserve is 20,000 tons. There should also be no difficulties with bread supplies although in some voivodships the requirement for bread, especially that produced by tradesmen, is growing.

No significant difficulties in meeting coupon norms for butter are envisaged until the end of the year. At present the butter reserves amount to 33,700 tons. This is domestic butter and not even a small import is envisaged. Difficulties might arise only in March, but then the Ministry of Trade plans to mobilize the reserves. Collective customers will receive lard instead of butter. There will also be no salted butter, which we have imported for years, on the market. A significant improvement in supplies of margarine has taken place. In September 17,000 tons will be on the market, whereas in July, for example, only 8,000 tons were supplied to stores. A good supply of oil continues to be expected.

In September a good supply of hard cheeses is also envisaged, similarly to August. These cheeses are allocated to individual voivodships in accordance with regional demand. Deterioration in the supply of yellow cheeses is expected in November.

A further fall in the supply of eggs to the market has been forecast. In the past 8 months 2,348 million eggs were purchased. Supplies of only 600 million eggs are envisaged until the end of the year. In view of the fact that there exist realistic forecasts of a significant rise in the prices of eggs -- even up to Z30 per egg by the end of the year -- the minister of domestic trade announced today that he has applied to the Council of Ministers for an introduction of controlled, as opposed to free, prices for eggs.

According to reports coming from all over the country, the potato harvest is assessed as good. We need 1.3 billion tons for consumption purposes. This is only 3.5 per cent of the estimated harvest. As of today, through a decision of the Economic Committee, new prices for potatoes are in force: Z900 per 100 kg in those regions where the (?harvest) was good, and Z1000 in those where the yield was worse. If trade -- both state and private -- does not observe the prices set by the Economic Committee this will be recognized as speculation and punished as speculation.

The Ministry of Domestic Trade assessed the fuel stocks as very good. At the moment there are 1.1 million tons of coal and coke in storage depots -- almost 1 million tons more than in the fall of last year. As of 20 August, 18 million tons of coal had been sold. In most storage depots coal and coke are constantly on sale.

The Ministry of Trade today assessed the situation in the supply of industrial goods as difficult. In many factories there are raw materials but production is growing minimally. A list of goods has been determined for a physical increase in production for which additional pay funds will be mobilized.

Additional pay is envisaged in light industry for free Saturdays and for setting up a third shift. In this case the average pay will be increased by 13 per cent.

Because, in accordance with the reform, all factories in the country may sell goods manufactured by them to whomever they want and in any quantity, the Ministry of Trade, on a proposal made by the minister, has obtained consent for a change in the practice hitherto. Therefore the sale of many sought-after goods, such as furniture, underwear, towels, automatic washing machines, refrigerators, gas cook stoves, television sets and some radio receivers, in accordance with a Council of MInisters ordinance, will only be to persons authorized by the Ministry of Trade. This is to prevent speculation and chaotic distribution.

The final issue raised at the conference today was footwear. Regional rationing, including entering lists for all sorts of footwear, has been abolished. By 10 October the regional press will report the new principles of distribution of so-called year-round footwear. This will be leather, enclosed footwear. Every adult citizen will be entitled, by a special coupon, to one pair of such footwear per year. The minister of trade announced today that in the second half-year 28 million pairs of footwear will be produced, whereas next year the adult population will receive about 57 million pairs of footwear. This fall shoes imported from Yugoslavia and Romania should appear on sale. At the moment nobody is able to say what the prices of this footwear will be. The creation of so-called balance prices, which would be a very high price, is giving rise to quite a lot of controversy at present.

PIOTROWSKI ON POWER INDUSTRY'S PERFORMANCE

LD021802 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] At today's press conference Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski informed journalists about the fundamental problems facing the power industry and about its preparations for the peak autumn-winter period. It appears that this year, for the first time in many years, the demand for power and electricity has being fully satisfied since February.

During the first 8 months of this year industrial and other power plants supplied 83 billion kWh. Restrictions caused by shortages of power occurred only in January and these did not exceed 1 percent.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED DURING AUG

LD021834 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 2 Sep 82

[Text] On the instruction of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, an inspection of establishments serving the countryside and agriculture was carried out in the period from 9-14 August. The inspection was carried out by military operational groups with the participation of representatives of the state trade inspectorate, rural cooperatives inspectors, state administration and inspectors of the Supreme Chamber of Control.

The inspection was made in 500 parishes. The services rendered by approximately 190 state machine centers, 600 agricultural circles' cooperatives and 500 peasant self-aid cooperatives, were examined. The inspection has revealed certain deficiencies, irregularities and misbehavior in harvest services, in the procurement of grain and in the supply to the countryside of basic foodstuffs and farming equipment.

Supplies of liquid fuels were sufficient this time. There were temporary shortages of lubricants and engine oils. No significant misbehavior has been ascertained in the organizational and technical services rendered during harvest. Breakdown services, were, on the whole, efficient.

The most numerous deficiencies applied to supplies of basic foodstuffs and manufactured products to the rural population.

Disciplinary sanctions have already been applied with regard to many people responsible for the negligence, mainly in parishes, in the course of the inspection. One hundred and thirty nine workers were given reprimands, warnings and other forms of punishment. Twenty people have been recalled from management posts. Nineteen people have been punished before adjudicatory bodies and 12 cases have been submitted for prosecutorial bodies to examine.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE DISCUSSES PLAN ASSUMPTIONS

LD071954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Communique from 7 September session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers]

[Text] The fundamental assumptions of the central annual plan for 1983 in the context of the tendencies and developmental conditioning factors in the economy were the subject of preliminary discussion during the session of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers. The session was chaired by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski.

The chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers, Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej, presented the main assumptions of the plan. The Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers proposed three variants of the plan, making the anticipated development of the economic situation dependent on how the situation shapes up in agriculture, in exports and in progress in the effectiveness of management. According to the assumptions of the plan, conditions exist for the economy to enter a period of distinct activity in 1983. One should anticipate an increase in industrial production and in the national income. The stepping up of production will be favorable to a gradual improvement in the market situation. The outcome of this, as stressed in the course of the discussion, should be a gradual elimination of rationed sales.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers presupposes the possibility of centralizing the distribution of certain industrial articles of fundamental significance. This should ensure more uniform supplies of goods throughout the country, as well as to the rural market.

The implementation of the fundamental production tasks in the coming year should be underpinned in the coming year by job transfers and by an increase in work productivity. The discussion stressed the need to extend work on certain free Saturdays, with those enterprises which produce for the market or for export and which are in possession of essential material supplies being first in line.

The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers considered it essential that the state's expenditure be controlled in order to balance the budget. During the discussion the need to supplement the assumptions of the plan with the fundamental instruments that make for its implementation was stressed. In the opinion of the members of the Economic Committee, these principles should cretae a stronger link between remuneration and work productivity and the economic results of the enterprises.

The assumptions for the annual plan make concrete and develop from the aims and tasks formulated in the draft variants of the assumptions of the 3-year plan for 1983-1985. As is well-known, the variants of the 3-year plan have been passed on for social consultation and will be the subject of a Sejm debate in the near future. The assumptions of the annual plan, in accordance with the procedure for planning work, will be passed on to about 900 enterprises in order to synchronize their own plans with the central plan -- that is, in order to take into account conditioning factors and the general social priorities.

CC SECRETARY INTERVIEWED ON PARTY DECLARATION

PM070841 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 82 pp 1, 3

[PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski interviewed by Anna Pawlowska of TRYBUNA LUDU -- date, place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] The seventh Central Committee plenum examined the draft document "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Going" and, without predetermining its fate, submitted it for general party discussion. At the time there was no shortage of people -- I will not conceal the fact that I myself was among them -- who regarded this as an astonishing move, if only because the introduction of martial law seemed not to be conducive to ideological-theoretical considerations, but above all because the party was, after all, in possession of the still quite fresh documents of the extraordinary ninth congress.

[Answer] You were indeed not alone in your reservations. However, I would like to quote from my own words at that plenum: THE DECLARATION OUGHT TO BECOME A BRIDGE BETWEEN THE CONGRESS' PROGRAMMATIC RESOLUTION AND THE LONG-RANGE PARTY PROGRAM. And martial law? Its introduction, the political decision to stop by force the attack on socialism, had caused an urgent need for self-determination on the part of party members, the need to understand the difference between the congress decision to set a firm course toward the democratization of the party itself along with our socialist state, and the freedom to destroy the order of the system. Discussion of the draft declaration should have helped party organizations in that, and this is what it has done. A motion was also proposed at the plenum, as you will remember, that the document be issued not by the Central Committee but by the party itself, so that only the party would be authorized to approve it.

[Question] The discussion preoccupied the party's attention for a long time; it involved its primary organizations and provided extensive material for analysis at all levels of the party structure. Can we say already, before a definitive version of the declaration is published, that it has brought some tangible, measurable benefits?

[Answer] I do not know what measure can be applied to give precision readings of these benefits, but they are certainly most valuable. The discussion was indeed general. It involved more than 80 percent of the primary party organizations, and several hundred thousand party members took an active part in it. WHAT DID IT BRING? A PICTURE OF THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL CONDITION -- It revealed people's state of mind, the extent of their knowledge about political and social phenomena, the degree to which party principles have struck root in different environments. PROGRESSIVE CONSOLIDATION OF PARTY RANKS -- Insofar as it is possible through discussion of the draft of the programmatic document, an open, critical exchange of views has, after all, contributed to the formation and molding of the party's Marxist-Leninist core. And, last, the third, most important effect of that discussion: It became evident that IN FUNDAMENTAL QUESTIONS, in the attitude toward the ninth congress policy, to the programmatic tasks for today and for the future, A MUCH GREATER UNANIMITY PREVAILS IN THE PARTY than might have been expected if we had judged on the evidence of the extreme, isolated cases.

[Question] And so we have the emergence of a "new majority"?

[Answer] Perhaps rather a confirmation of the congress majority. After all, if you look more closely you will note which issues -- with other provoking divergences of opinion -- have gained firm approval in the discussion: THE INVIOLABILITY OF THE NINTH CONGRESS POLICY AS A POINT OF REFERENCE FOR ALL PARTY WORK IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES; A RETURN TO THE IDEOLOGICAL SOURCES OF OUR MOVEMENT AS A PREREQUISITE FOR SOCIALIST RENEWAL; THE NECESSITY FOR THE PARTY'S IDEOLOGICAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL COHESION ON THE BASIS OF MARXISM-LENINISM AND THE LENINIST STANDARDS OF INTRAPARTY LIFE: A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE ON THE PART OF SOCIETY AS THE SOURCE OF THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE, INTERPRETED AS SERVING THE WORKING CLASS AND THE NATION; THE WORKING CLASS CHARACTER OF THE PARTY AS THE BASIS OF ITS ROLE OF REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL INTEREST.

[Question] What you have listed here would attest to the great maturity and profound self-awareness of the party.

[Answer] Are you asking whether the picture is not too optimistic? Naturally there are also flaws. The discussion has also brought to light serious omissions in the party's ideological impedimenta, gaps in elementary Marxist education, even difficulties in handling political terminology itself -- these are all cues for our ideological instruction work. But that is not the most important thing. THE PROPOSITION STATING THAT THE CHANGES WITHIN THE PARTY, WITHIN PARTY AWARENESS AND PARTY ATTITUDES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE AUGUST 1980, THANKS TO THE CONGRESS AND IN THE HEAT OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE, ARE THE PARTY'S PERMENENT, ACKNOWLEDGED AND VALUED GAIN -- THIS IS WHAT IS MOST IMPORTANT. Among these transformations an important place is occupied by the conviction that nothing which is important for the party can take place outside the party's grassroots. This is also how I explain the good reception of the fact that the draft document was submitted for general discussion with the party.

[Question] What, then, in the draft document was criticized; what main standpoints emerged in the discussion?

[Answer] The language of the document came under general criticism as being too difficult -- this is not entirely groundless, although it is caused to a large degree by members' lack of familiarity with the political vocabulary; the test itself was also criticized as being too lengthy -- although there was an equally general demand for further additions. However, both these reservations must be taken into consideration in further work on the draft.

NOW FOR THE MOST FREQUENT STIPULATIONS CONCERNING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE DOCUMENT: the expansion of the party's genealogy to include the radical popular movement alongside the primary party organizations, together with some form of an index of experience and values deriving from our history; a fuller exposition of the universal and specific attributes of socialism, with the latter particularly emphasized; a summation of the lasting achievements of People's Poland; a fuller explanation of the class character of socialist democracy, of the program for the development of people's power and self-government; more emphasis on the separation of church and state, and generally on our state's attitude toward the religious institutions. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF REMARKS WAS SUBMITTED WITH REFERENCE TO CHAPTER III -- "Where We Are Going" -- including one stipulation which is very important but, in view of the methodology involved, extremely difficult to answer: TO DEFINE OUR PLACE IN THE BUILDING OF SOCIALISM, THE POINT WE HAVE REACHED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORMATION. The smallest number of reservations was provoked -- to my entirely private satisfaction as the author -- by the last chapter, on the party itself. Here, however, a very strident and universal call was heard for a certain COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF THE PERSONAL ATTRIBUTES OF A COMMUNIST, A CERTAIN SET OF PRINCIPLES -- Evidently the party rules, as a normative document, do not answer the need for such a set of directives. Another thing which caught my attention and made me think was the not infrequent separation of the two concepts: PZPR member -- communist, and also the occasional underestimation of the importance of ideology and giving priority instead to economic problems.

[Question] Comrade secretary, let us be frank and admit that the draft declaration and the discussion of it had been in some -- perhaps only limited -- circles interpreted as a disguised revision of the ninth congress....

[Answer] They had. Both on the right and the so-called left. THIS WAS MEANT EITHER TO CREATE AN ATMOSPHERE OF THREAT TO THE REFORM, OR TO AWAKEN HOPES FOR THE REFORM TO BECOME "INVALID." There is nothing strange in that: After all, the ideological and political struggle -- also within the party -- is by no means over. But it would require a lot of ill intent to find in the draft declaration any infringement of the policy of the ninth congress. On the contrary, it has from the start been intended to be a true "child" of the congress, and it was as such that the party received it -- as I have already said.

The programmatic resolution of the congress is, as we know, a very extensive document -- the declaration constitutes an abbreviated extract, which is easier for the masses to handle. And such is its place among party documents that 90 percent of the participants in our discussion understood it when they approved the idea of the declaration. Besides, a whole historical epoch had passed since the congress -- the fact that it was formally counted in months is immaterial. IT HAD BROUGHT NEW EXPERIENCE -- FOR INSTANCE, IT HAD HIGHLIGHTED THE PROBLEM OF THE PARTY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INVIOLABILITY AND STRENGTH OF THE SOCIALIST STATE, THE PROBLEM OF SOCIAL JUSTICE. USING A DIALECTIC APPROACH, THE DECLARATION SHOULD MEET THESE PROBLEMS HALFWAY, WHILE REMAINING FIRMLY BASED ON THE NINTH CONGRESS. IN THE SAME WAY, THE CURRENTLY ELABORATED LONG-TERM PARTY PROGRAM MUST REMAIN ROOTED IN THE CONGRESS.

[Question] You have used the expression: the declaration's place among the party's programmatic documents. Did this question also find its reflection in the discussion?

[Answer] Here we saw, as it were, three attitudes, which of course overlapped. THE MOST COMMON ONE, AND THEREFORE THE ONE WE WILL BE OBLIGED TO CONSIDER IN OUR FURTHER WORK PLACES THE DECLARATION AS A FORWARD-LOOKING DOCUMENT -- SPECIFYING PARTY AIMS AND THE GUARANTEES FOR THEIR REALIZATION, INDEED CONCRETIZING THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF THE NINTH CONGRESS RESOLUTION AND CONSTITUTING FOR THE PARTY A SORT OF IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT [LEGITYMACJA] TO BE PRESENTED TO SOCIETY AND STATING WHAT WE WANT AND HOW WE INTEND TO ACHIEVE IT. The second attitude declared itself in favor of an ideological rather than programmatic document, a more static one, formulating the principles of the movement. Finally, the third one looked to the declaration solely for an ideological decalogue for a party member.

[Question] Even this abridged list shows what great hopes the party is setting on this document. But the discussion has now been concluded -- and there is silence. What, then, is happening?

[Answer] The silence is only apparent, although we really owe everybody an explanation. AND SO THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE DISCUSSION HAS LASTED MUCH LONGER THAN EXPECTED SIMPLY BECAUSE THERE IS AN ENORMOUS MASS OF MATERIAL. THE SKELETON LIST OF CONCRETE SUGGESTIONS IS 90 PAGES LONG. I WISH TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR CONVERSATION AND ASSURE ALL THOSE COMRADES -- AND THERE WERE VERY MANY -- WHO HAD TAKEN THE TROUBLE TO SEND IN THEIR INDIVIDUAL REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS AND ALL ORGANIZATIONS -- ALSO NUMEROUS -- WHICH HAD CONTRIBUTED TO OUR WORK WITH THEIR STUDIES THAT NOTHING OF THEIR INTELLECTUAL EFFORT IS GOING TO BE WASTED. All that material constitutes, after all, priceless documentation of the thoughts and aspirations of our party at a crucial historical moment.

To go back to the draft declaration, in its first new version it is ready. This will be subjected to sample discussions in different party circles and then passed on to the Politburo, which will make further decisions. Personally I am for excluding the possibility of subjecting this new version to another general party discussion -- probably not as organizationally obligatory as in its first stage. We could -- through making the draft available and setting not too long a time limit -- enable those comrades and organizations who would be willing to review the document once again. But the decision rests with the Politburo and a Central Committee plenum.

[Question] Comrade secretary, I will not be giving out any secrets if I remind our readers that you had throughout been the chief "midwife" of the declaration project and the organizer of the work on it. How, then, do you see the role of this document in the life of the party?

[Answer] Indeed, I feel great personal involvement in the idea of such a declaration. Perhaps this is why I tend to assign it a great role: IN THE PARTY'S REBIRTH ON THE GROUNDS OF MARXISM-LENINISM; IN OVERCOMING, WITHIN THE PARTY, THE IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES WHICH RENDER IT WEAKER; IN BUILDING UP THE PARTY'S AUTHORITY IN SOCIETY; IN BUILDING THE SO URGENTLY NEEDED FRONT OF NATIONAL ACCORD.

But quite independently of the degree to which my hopes will come true, I can admit that the work I have so far put into the declaration has already given me great satisfaction. It has confirmed the fact that there exists in our party an enormous -- conscious, or sometimes only subconscious -- NEED FOR THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF MARXIST METHODOLOGY IN THE ANALYSIS OF POLISH REALITY, AND THIS IS ALREADY A GOOD PROGNOSIS FOR THE FUTURE.

LEADERS GREET VIETNAMESE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Greetings message from Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of the Council of Ministers, and from Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, to Vietnamese party and state leaders on Vietnamese National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, in Hanoi:

On the occasion of the SRV National Day, we send you, dear comrades, and through you the Vietnamese community, the VCP, the Council of State, the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the SRV our warm congratulations and sincerest greetings in the name of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The victorious revolution of August 37 years ago opened a new stage in the history of the Vietnamese nation. As a result, the Vietnamese nation, stepping on the road to socialist development, has strengthened its independence, gaining victory both over the colonialist forces and over imperialist interveners and hegemonists.

The Polish nation welcomes the achievements of the Vietnamese nation in all spheres and expresses satisfaction at the further development and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the SRV on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism, for the benefit of both our nations, socialism and peace. The Polish nation also fully supports the SRV's peace initiatives.

The politics of the SRV is a valuable contribution in the work of strengthening the world socialist system and is serving to establish peace, stabilization and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the world.

Please accept, dear comrades, our sincere wishes for personal success and further successes on the road to building socialism in Vietnam.

[Signed] Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and president of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES OUTGOING SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD050230 Warsaw PAP in English 2004 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sept (PAP) -- PUWP CC first secretary, prime minister, chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption, General Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Muhidin Begic, who is ending his diplomatic mission to Poland.

SFRY FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU032022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03/9/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania received on Friday, September 3, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who paid a working visit to Romania.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs attended the interview.

The guest thanked for being received and conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes of success in his activity from Petar Stambolic, president of the collective presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia and Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

Thanking, Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a heartfelt salute and best wishes to Petar Stambolic and Mitja Ribicic.

During the interview the stage and prospects of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations were analyzed and satisfaction was expressed at the ascending evolution of the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between Romania and Yugoslavia, which develop successfully on the durable basis of the understandings reached on the occasion of the traditional meetings between president Nicolae Ceausescu and President Josip Broz Tito, continued in recent years with party and state leaders of Yugoslavia. At the same time the sides considered that action was necessary to be taken for the expansion and deepening of the collaboration between the two parties and countries, for taking to a higher level of Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration, particularly in the field of the trade exchanges and of the economic collaboration, to the advantage of the two countries, peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

The sides also tackled certain topical international aspects, highlighting the particularly complex character of the world situation that requires sustained efforts for a diminishing of tension in the world, for the resumption of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for the national independence, for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the states of tension and conflict in various zones of the world, of all the problems confronting mankind.

The sides highlighted that one of the main problems of our time is the halting of the arms race, of the development of further mass-destruction weapons, and a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Special attention was paid to the European problems, the sides highlighting the need for action to be taken in view of halting the siting of further intermediate missiles in Europe and for the withdrawal of the existing ones, for developing in a constructive spirit the Madrid conference that should conclude in positive results meant to result in a strengthening of the collaboration on the continent, and that should establish the calling of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament, that should ensure continuity to the conferences opened in the Finnish capital city. The sides highlighted the importance of a developed bi- and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan countries, of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace, collaboration and good neighbourliness, free from nuclear weapons.

During the talks, stress was laid on the importance of the intensification under the present circumstances of the political and diplomatic efforts for finding a global solution in the Middle East, conducive to the establishment of a right and lasting peace, to the resolution of the question of the Palestinian people on the basis of its right to self-determination and to founding of a Palestinian state. Emphasis was placed on the implications of the economic crisis on the world stability and on the development of peoples, and the need was emphasized for action to be taken for the eradication of underdevelopment and for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries.

Also stressed was the role incumbent on the small and medium-sized countries, non-aligned countries in the fight against the policy of strength and dictate, for the defence of all states' national independence and sovereignty, of each people's right to free, self-dependent development.

During the talks, the wish was expressed to intensify the collaboration between the two countries in the sphere of international relations, for a policy of peace, security, collaboration in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over, for national independence and understanding among peoples.

The interview proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding.

Lazar Mojsov left Bucharest the same evening.

Talks With Trade Minister

AU031842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/9/1982 -- Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview on September 3 with Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

During the talks, they highlighted with satisfaction the good economic relations established between the two friendly neighbouring countries, relations that have recorded continued amplification and deepening in the spirit of the understandings and decisions reached during the traditional summit Romanian-Yugoslav meetings and talks. At the same time, the mutual wish was reiterated to further take action for the strengthening of the bilateral collaboration and cooperation on multiple planes, with stress on the possibilities offered by the two countries' economies for the development of the production and technico-scientific cooperation, for the expansion and diversification of the bilateral goods exchanges, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH GUINEA

AU041856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/9/1982 -- The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Guinean commission of economic and technical cooperation started in Bucharest on September 4. The Romanian delegation is led by Richard Winter, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Fixed Assets Management Control, and the Guinean one by Mamourou Toure, minister of foreign trade.

The agenda of the current session includes the analysis, in keeping with the understandings covenanted during the meetings and talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Sekou Toure, of the stage of technical-economic cooperation and of goods exchanges between the two countries. New ways of developing these relations, in the interests of both countries and peoples, will be also discussed.

Ceausescu Receives Minister

AU061749 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today in Snagov received Mamourou Toure, minister of foreign trade of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and leader of his country's delegation to the sixth session of the Romanian-Guinean joint commission for economic and technical cooperation which is taking place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Richard Winter, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Management of Fixed Assets and leader of the Romanian delegation to the joint commission session. Mamory Toure, ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea in Bucharest, was also present.

The guest extended a message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, and wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey warm greetings to President Ahmed Sekou Toure, together with wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for great successes to the friendly Guinean people on the road of their free and independent development.

The guest expressed gratitude for being received and stressed that he feels particularly honored to be received by the head of the Romanian state. He also expressed satisfaction with the visit he is paying to our country and with the results of talks conducted during the joint commission session.

During the talk, the two sides stressed the relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea which have constantly expanded and strengthened in the spirit of the understandings and guidelines established during Romanian-Guinean summit talks. They also expressed their common desire to expand and deepen those positive relations for the benefit of the two countries and peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding.

They stressed that in this respect it is very important to intensify economic cooperation in fields of common interest and to increase and diversify trade. They also pointed out the significant role devolving on the joint commission to further promote bilateral cooperation at an economic and scientific-technical level.

The sides also discussed certain aspects of the world situation, particularly the elimination of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Session Ends

AU071548 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] The proceedings of the sixth session of the joint Romanian-Guinean commission for economic and technical cooperation ended in Bucharest today with the signing of a protocol.

In the light of guidelines and agreements concluded during talks and understandings between representatives [as heard] Nicolae Ceausescu and Ahmed Sekou Toure, the two sides in the commission examines the state of bilateral economic relations and expressed their common desire to expand them at various levels.

In this context they examined opportunities to expand and diversify bilateral production sharing and cooperation in science and technology and in other fields of common interest, as well as ways and means designed to intensify trade for the benefit of both countries and peoples and of progress and understanding in the world.

The two sides also signed a program on the application in 1982-84 of the agreement on cultural and scientific exchange between the Romanian and Guinean Governments.

COSTA RICAN VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU032058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 09/09/1982 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on September 3 Alberto Fait, first vice president of the Republic of Costa Rica, now visiting Romania at the head of a government delegation. The inverview was attended by Ilie Verdet, vice president of the State Council, and Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

Present were Ekhart Peters, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Costa Rica, Juan Bonilla, president of the Codesa development corporation, who accompanied the vice-president to Romania, Alexander Guerra Alvarado, ambassador of Costa Rica in Bucharest.

The interview occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between the presidents of Romania and the Republic of Costa Rica.

During the interview, emphasis was placed with satisfaction on the positive course of the Romanian-Costa Rican relations which recorded important development the last few years, in accordance with the decisions adopted at the summit Romanian-Costa Rican dialogue. The parties highlighted the broad possibilities at hand for the deepening of the collaboration between the two countries in the political, economic, technolo-scientific and cultural domains, as well as in international arena and expressed the determination to actuate and expand this collaboration, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of international peace and collaboration.

They also discussed current international issues, expressing the two countries' preoccupation about the existing tension in interstate relations, which demands firm action for preventing the world political climate from worsening, for the resumption and continuation of the policy of peace and collaboration, of observance of all states' national independence.

Both parties emphasized the need for strengthening the solidarity, unity and collaboration of the developing countries in the struggle for the eradication of underdevelopment, for a new international economic order that sould ensure equitable conditions of development to all nations, to the lagging ones in the first place, as well as the world economic and political stability.

Vice President Verdet

AU041614 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 03/09/1982 -- Official talks concluded in Bucharest on September 3 between Ilie Verdet, vice-president of the State Council, and Alberto Fait, first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica. They analyzed the possibilities and ways of developing the economic collaboration in domains of mutual interest.

In concluding the talks, the two parties agreed to further take action for the development of the commercial exchanges and of the bilateral economic cooperation.

Departs Bucharest

AU041852 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES: 4/9/1982 -- The Costa Rican governmental delegation led by Alberto Fait, first vice-president of the Republic of Costa Rica, left Bucharest on September 4 after paying an official visit to Romania.

The guests were seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Ilie Verdet, vice-president of the State Council, and other officials.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ZIMBABWEAN YOUTH MINISTER

AU071812 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Ernest Kadungura, member of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front [ZANU-PF] and minister of youth, sport and recreation, who is visiting our country as head of a delegation. The meeting was attended by Comrades Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, and Pantelimon Gavanescu, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and minister for youth affairs. John George Manyowe, ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe in Bucharest, was also present.

The guest extended a message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of Comrade Robert Mugabe, ZANU-PF chairman and prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which contains wishes for success to the Romanian people in the development of their fatherland.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the message and asked the guest to convey his warm greetings and wishes for good health and happiness to Prime Minister Robert Magabe, as well as wishes for successes to the friendly Zimbabwe people in their activity aimed at their country's free and independent development.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed with satisfaction the Romanian-Zimbabwe relations of active solidarity established during the hard and longstanding struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people to gain national independence. They pointed out that those relations developed forcefully after the creation of the new independent state. In this context the two sides stressed the cooperation existing between the RCP and the ZANU-PF and expressed their common desire to lend those relations a constant upward trend and to ensure an increasingly richer content for Romanian-Zimbabwe cooperation on the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural levels and in other areas in the spirit of the understandings concluded at the highest level. They emphasized the importance in this respect of the relations of close cooperation between Romanian and Zimbabwe youth.

They also examined matters pertaining to the international political situation, especially pertaining to peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. In this context they expressed their support for the just struggle waged by the Namibian people for independence and for eliminating the last vestiges of colonialism and neocolonialism on the African Continent and for eliminating the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. They also stressed the need to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order that will ensure equitable development conditions for all states, especially for lagging ones.

The two sides stressed that the current international situation requires united efforts by small, medium-size and nonaligned countries to stop the aggravation of the international political atmosphere and to contribute to the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente, peace, cooperation and respect for the national independence of all countries, achieve a positive trend in interstate relations, resolve all conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful means, adopt firm measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to contribute to resolving all problems confronting mankind in the interests of all peoples.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Jewish Official

AU051605 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 05/09/1982 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received at Snagov, on September 5, Jack Spitzer, president of the B'nai B'rith international Jewish organization, and his wife, Mme Spitzer, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Ion Rosianu, chairman of the Religious Denominations Department.

Present was Dr. Moses Rosen, chief rabbi of the Jewish community in Romania.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

EGYPT'S MUBARAK CONTINUES VISIT, ACTIVITIES 7 SEP

Visits Serbian Industry

LD071646 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Summary] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today visited the Rakovica motor industry plant. He was accompanied by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Serb Presidency, and by other Serb republican representatives.

Toasts, Lunches With Ljubicic

LD071934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Today, the second day of his visit to Yugoslavia, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, his wife and members of the president's entourage were entertained to lunch by Nikola Ljubicic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

During the lunch, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Presidents Ljubicic and Mubarak exchanged toasts.

Greeting the high-ranking guest, Nikola Ljubicic laid stress in his toast on the good and friendly ties between Yugoslavia and Egypt, to the development of which an enormous contribution was made at one time by President Tito and An-Nasir. "These great statesmen and visionaries made an inestimable contribution to the emergence and development of the policy of nonalignment," Ljubicic said and added that the policy of nonalignment represents not only the conscience of mankind, but also an increasingly significant material and political force in the struggle for peace, independence and freedom of all peoples.

Dwelling on the contribution made by the Socialist Republic of Serbia to cooperation between the whole of Yugoslavia and Egypt, Nikola Ljubicic stressed that Serbia accounts for about 38 percent of Yugoslav-Egyptian commodity trade and then went on: "The examples of industrial cooperation between work organizations from our republic and partners from Egypt are encouraging and show that far more can also be achieved in the development of higher, more stable forms of economic cooperation. I wish to assure you, Mr President, that we in the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the same as the whole of Yugoslavia, will spare no effort in encouraging every form of cooperation and in the search for its expansion and enrichment. We believe that these efforts on both sides will yield fruit," Ljubicic stressed.

"Allow me first to voice my respect for your great country, a founder of the movement of nonalignment," Husni Mubarak said in his reply to the toast. He then greeted Nikola Ljubicic as one of President Tito's close collaborators for many years and expressed his gratitude for the warm welcome and friendly atmosphere "which surrounds us everywhere in your capital, a town which occupies a special place in the hearts of all of us." All this, the Egyptian president said, testifies to the friendliness of the relations between our peoples, based on our adherence to the principles of nonalignment. "We are pleased with the development of these relations," Mubarak said, adding that "it is our common goal to create a better life and future for our peoples."

The lunch was attended by Branko Pesic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Vukoja Bulatovic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, Kamal Hasan, Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; and other prominent Yugoslav and Egyptian dignitaries.

Text of Mubarak Toast

NC072004 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1655 GMT 7 Sep 82

["Text" of speech by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on 7 September at a luncheon given by President of the Presidency of the Serbian Socialist Republic Nikola Ljubicic]

[Text] Dear friend Ljubicic, Mrs Ljubicic, dear friends: Allow me to express sincere thanks for, and appreciation of, your hospitality and your sincere feelings which we have been given since our arrival in your beautiful capital, which occupies a prestigious position in the heart of every one of us. The warm welcome which is always given us in the Republic of Serbia is the epitome of the strong ties which bind the Egyptian and Yugoslav peoples together. Our relationship is based on common interests, good experiences, closeness and outlook, loyalty to the principles of nonalignment and the definite and mutual desire to intensify international cooperation and to strengthen the ties of friendship and understand among the various nations and peoples. We view with considerable gratification the continuing growth in the volume of trade as well as the increasing cooperation between the two countries in a way that serves our common goal; that is, to better the life of our struggling peoples, who are waging the fierce battle of development with all the challenges and hopes that it entails and with all confidence in themselves and in the future.

We also prize the role which my friend Ljubicic is playing in promoting cooperation between the two countries in all domains, particularly in the field of industrialization and of the imparting of modern technology. This role is to be added to what we did when he was the minister of defense during the era of the departed President Tito. He participated with us in setting up a model for cooperation with the nonaligned states in the military domain, which represents the highest degree of cooperation and solidarity among the peoples who are struggling for freedom, righteousness and justice.

Please permit me to invite you to rise in greeting President Ljubicic and Mrs Ljubicic, in greeting all the friends who are present here, in appreciation of your great country -- the founder of the Nonaligned Movement -- and in greeting the deep friendship existing between the two countries and two peoples.

Confers With Planinc

LD072026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak received Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc in the White Palace tonight where they held a long cordial conversation.

During their meeting, particular attention was paid to the promotion of bilateral relations. Attention was drawn to the broad possibilities for further strengthening economic ties between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. It was stressed that economic cooperation should be enriched with fresh content. Especially in the light of the fact that the two countries had given rise to numerous initiatives in the course of the development of their bilateral relations, so that it is now up to the two countries' businessmen to embark on the realization of various projects and thus further enrich economic ties.

The meeting was also used as an opportunity to exchange views on the current international economic situation and its consequences for developing countries. It was stated that coopertion among developing countries should be intensified to make easier the solution of economic difficulties which are currently facing the world. In this connection stress was also laid on the need to strengthen the links between developed and developing countries, which would make a joint contribution to the efforts to surmount the present-day difficulties. North-South cooperation is not in the interest of developing countries alone, but also of the economically powerful and rich ones.

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Rade Pavlovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; and Lazar Zivulj, SFRY ambassador to Cairo, also took part in the meeting.

Egyptian President Mubarak tonight received the heads of African countries' diplomatic missions in Belgrade in his residence at Dodinje.

Receives African Envoys

NC072309 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak this evening met with the African ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions in Belgrade. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Undersecretary and Director of the President's Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

Following the meeting, Dr Usamah al-Baz told the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Belgrade that President Husni Mubarak talked to the heads of the diplomatic missions about Egypt's moves in the current stage. He also talked about African issues, especially the Organization of African Unity, and the need to strengthen it and to take action as quickly as possible to heal the rift resulting from what happened at the Tripoli conference.

Dr Al-Baz indicated that President Mubarak affirmed the need to preserve the entity of the OAU and to continuously support and strengthen it. He clarified that during the meeting the president also spoke about Egypt's hope that the sisterly African states will move quickly to put an end to the differences existing among them. He indicated that there are no differences between one African state and another.

In his statement, Dr Usamah al-Baz also said that President Mubarak dealt with the Palestinian issue and expressed Egypt's appreciation of the decisive African support of the Palestinian people's cause and right to self-determination and set up a national entity on their land. Dr Al-Baz added that President Mubarak affirmed in this regard that we must view the current situation positively and concentrate on the accomplishments that can be attained in this period. He added that the president also talked about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative, its positive points and what it may lead to in activating the peace efforts. He also expressed Egypt's hope that the United States will move closer in the direction of recognizing the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

In his statement, Dr Al-Baz said that President Mubarak talked about the Nonaligned Movement and the need to support it, eliminate internal differences among its members and fight interference and polarization. He also touched on the need to prepare adequately for the next nonaligned conference in New Delhi. He added that President Mubarak spoke about the negotiations he has had with Yugoslav officials. He said that he was greatly satisfied with and optimistic about the role of Yugoslavia within the Nonaligned Movement, he expressed his hope that the cooperation and friendly relations between Egypt and Yugoslavia will be strengthened. He also expressed his hope that this new initiative will lead to increasing the scope of relations between Egypt and Yugoslavia within the Nonaligned Movement.

Ministers Discuss Trade

LD072108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- The traditionally good bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Egypt, dating from the first meetings between Presidents Tito and An-Nasir in 1954, will expand and strengthen in the forthcoming period even more intensively.

It has been learned that this is one of the most important accents of the Yugoslav-Egyptian exchange of views resumed today at ministerial level. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs, and Federal Executive Council member Rade Pavlovic took part on the Yugoslav side in the talks, which were devoted exclusively to bilateral relations. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Dr Usamah al-Baz, first undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, represented the Egyptian side.

Having noted that the present visit by President Mubarak to Yugoslavia represents a significant contribution to the consolidation of bilateral relations between our countries, the two sides stressed that in this respect Yugoslavia and Egypt possess a great deal of experience and fruitful results which is a guarantee that the present aspirations hold real prospects of being fully implemented. Despite unfavorable economic conditions in the world, the development of Yugoslav-Egyptian economic relations were assessed by both sides as having attained a significant level. The value of commodity exchange between the two countries in 1981 exceeded $300 million and data for the first 7 months of this year show that its upward trend is continuing. The higher forms of this cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, joint investments and participation in the realization of investment programs, impart a special quality on this. During the past 2 years alone, six such programs have been fulfilled, and during today's talks mutual conviction was expressed that the programs now in the final stage of negotiations will be carried out successfully. Among these programs, the one on the joint manufacture of tractors is particularly important.

Both sides expressed satisfication that recently there had been a revival of investment cooperation. Yugoslav work organizations are currently investing $150 million in the realization of Egyptian investment programs. In this context the Egyptian side pointed out that they had a new 5-year plan which gives priority to investment construction, which opens up new possibilities for a considerably greater involvement of the Yugoslav economy. The broad possibilities of development of economic cooperation in other areas such as the construction industry, agriculture and the oil industry were also pointed out. It was decided that all these questions should be discussed in a concrete form as early as next month at the session of the Yugoslav-Egyptian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

During today's Yugoslav-Egyptian dialogue, the need of reviving the three-party cooperation agreement between Yugoslavia, India and Egypt was pointed out, in which context readiness was expressed to make specific efforts in this direction.

It is understood that a high level of agreement was achieved in the analysis of the international economic situation and of the relevant position of the developing countries. The inevitability of the strengthening of their mutual cooperation was stressed, and it was assessed by both sides that Yugoslav-Egyptian cooperation could serve as an encouragement and example. The two sides agreed that as well as on the economic plane, cooperation in the political field should be activated in the Nonaligned Movement, in the United Nations and in other international forums.

Cairo Reports Trade Talks

NC072104 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali this afternoon met with Yugoslav Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov to discuss bilateral relations in all domains, particularly in the economic domain.

Our radio team in Belgrade has learned that at their meeting, the minister and secretary expressed their gratification over the cooperation now existing between the two countries, particularly in the field of industrial cooperation and joint investments. They agreed that potentials exist for more opportunities for cooperation in the fields of industry, agriculture and the oil industry.

At the meeting, the Yugoslav secretary emphasized that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to Yugoslavia will contribute to a large extent to the generation of strong momentum for the relations existing between the two countries of all domains.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS U.S., GAS PIPELINE CONTROVERSY

LD040150 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Government officials from Great Britian, the FRG, France and Italy have met in London to harmonize their views concerning the attempts of the U.S. administration to impose economic sanctions against the companies from these countries which are supplying equipment for the construction of the so-called Siberian pipeline to the Soviet Union. According to our commentator Milika Sundic, Washington will have to accept the view of its Western Allies.

[Begin Sundic recording] After France and the FRG, Great Britain is the third developed Western European country to openly oppose Reagan's embargo on the supplies of equipment for the Soviet gas pipeline. Let us recall, this is the question of equipment made by West European firms under U.S. license. Britain's firm determination to fulfill all contract obligations toward the Soviet Union has been revealed at the moment when, even in the United States, the view has prevailed that the Soviet Union is capable of constructing the Siberian pipeline by itself. On the other hand, the view has been increasingly voiced that Washington can only lose if it continues to demand bloc obedience from its West European allies. Even Reagan's closest associates do not appear to be united on this point.

President Reagan's basic argument, best formulated recently by Vice President George Bush, which says that the United States has to remain the leader of the Western world and thus the leading world power, is not acceptable to the West European countries, which have decided to finance the building of the Soviet gas pipeline because in it they see advantages for themselves, both economic and political. Western Europe does not want to pay the bill for Soviet-U.S. rivalry, nor does it want to give up its vital interests for the sake of the United States.

Not even the United States' claims that the West European countries are exposing themselves to a great risk -- since the Soviet Union, they allege, can at any time turn the taps off, thus using gas as a means of economic and political pressure -- have been sufficiently convincing to make the West European countries give up their contract obligations to the Soviet Union. In Europe it is believed that such danger does not exist since, when it comes to Siberian gas, interests are mutual. On the other hand, the building of the gas pipeline will contribute to the improvement of relations between the West European countreis and the Soviet Union. If the United States realizes and accepts the justification of such links, its position in Western Europe will not change, since no West European country questions America's leading role in the so-called free world, least of all its leading military role.

In any case, if it is correct to say that Western Europe cannot give up its reliance on the United States -- which no one is forcing it to do -- it is equally correct to say that in its global policy the United States has to rely on its Western European allies and Japan.

Following Margaret Thatcher's statement in Glasgow. which says that Great Britain will fulfill all its obligations toward the Soviet Union, the question that now arises is what steps will be taken by the Reagan administration -- will it stick to its threats against West European firms or accept the new situation. Since Moscow has been very careful not to do anything that could be seen as inciting discord between the United States and Western Europe, it would be logical to expect that the Reagan administration will, even if unwillingly, back down from their threats and that work on the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline will be completed on time.

Finally, the United States has another significant reason for being more yielding toward Moscow. The Soviet Union has in recent weeks been very careful not to do anything rash in its conduct toward the Middle East crisis, in which the United States has been and still is involved in the worst possible way. It is an old bloc rule that such moderation should be respected, regardless of the fact that in this case it has been brought about by the situation in the Arab world.

PLANIC RECEIVES NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD071218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG) -- President of the Federal Executive Council Milka Planinc Tuesday morning received the members of a Norwegian parliamentary delegation and informed them about the development of the political system of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia. Special topics were implementation of the country's economic stabilization programme and measures for external liquidity. Milka Planinc also spoke of the importance of the policy of nonalignment for peace in the world. The delegation of the Norwegian parliament's foreign and constitutional affairs committee is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

SERBIAN, BULGARIAN DELEGATIONS HOLD TRADE TALKS

AU072145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 82 p 7

[Text] Nis -- Yesterday in Nis, the delegations of the Chambers of Economy and Economic Organizatons of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria opened 2-day talks on advancing and developing their mutual economic relations. The delegations are headed by Aleksandar Mitrovic, president of the Chamber of Economy of Serbia, and Petur Rusev, chairman of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

In the talks, it was concluded that thus far the economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Belgaria has yielded positive results but that it could be richer. In 1982, the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria had planned to realize a commodity trade and trade in services valued at about $400 million. In the first 7 months, the total trade amounted to $138 million which, at their meeting yesterday, the two delegations appraised as unsatisfactory in view of the interest and potential of both sides.

DEVELOPING NATIONS' FINANCE MINISTERS MEET

LD041732 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Toronto, September 4 (TANJUG) -- The developing countries ministers of finance have warned over two thousand participants in the pending joint World Bank and the International Monetary Fund annual meeting that extremely negative trends in the world economy have to be checked. Members of the "group of 24" developing countries, among them Yugoslavia, too, are preparing their platform for this important meeting. In a communique on a meeting they held here, an answer is demanded regarding the world economy reconstruction program. The basic goal of the above program, it is stressed, is to facilitate the economic growth and to curb the inflation.

Developing countries again stressed their demand for the lifting of protectionist barriers for developing countries products on foreign markets, for the reduction of armament expenditures and for the increase of financial assistance to development projects. The "group of 24" countries' communique stresses the demands for funds provided by international financial institutions for better balanced foreign payments to, at least, be doubled.

The developing world also demands greater rights in the decision making on the policy of international institutions which finance development projects. The "group of 24" finance ministers' message to industrially developed countries is that their economic conditions directly affect possibilities of the world as yet on the road of its development to achieve progress.

It was pointed out that prices of developing countries basic export articles have dropped radically, that trading possibilities for countries which do not produce petroleum are decreasing for the fourth consecutive year and that currently they are at the lowest level in the last three decades. At the same time, it is stressed that credits for development are becoming more and more expensive and ever harder to obtain. The developing countries finance ministers stated that developing countries foreign debts have reached virtually one hundred billion dollars.

RIBICIC CHAIRS LCY PRESIDIUM SESSION 7 SEP

LD071832 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1551 GMT 7 Sep 82

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium met in session in Belgrade today with Mitja Ribicic in the chair. The most topical socioeconomic questions were discussed in preparation for the next LCY Central Committee session. Milka Planinc, president, and Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, took part. It was decided that the Central Committee should hold its next session on 24 September.

It was proposed that the Central Committee should discuss the current socioeconomic situation and the immediate tasks of the League of Communists, the work program of the LCY Central Committee in the next period and the composition of its commissions. The Presidium also discussed other current questions.

NEW BELGRADE LC BACKS CONGRESS DISSENTER KONCAR

AU041712 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Sep 82

[Text] The conclusions adopted at a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of New Belgrade last night were dispatched today to all the basic organizations of the League of Communists in New Belgrade. At the request of Rade Koncar, the session discussed his remarks at the closing plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress. The following report was received through TANJUG:

The first amendment to the proposed changes to the LCY Statute submitted by Rade Koncar at a plenary session of the 12th congress fully expressed the positions and conclusions of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists, a majority of the basic organizations and the Election Conference of the League of Communists of New Belgrade. As a delegate of the League of Communists organization of New Belgrade to the 12th congress, Rade Koncar had the obligation and the right to present these positions and conclusions.

Bearing in mind the working and moral image of Rade Koncar, as well as the fact that he has contributed much to the work of the League of Communists organization in New Belgrade and had, among other things, carried out with much success such offices as the secretary of the Communal Committee and the president of the Communal Conference of the League of Communists of New Belgrade, the Communal Committee believes that Rade Koncar should continue his engaged work in the League of Communists organization of New Belgrade.

Proceeding from this premise, the Communal Committee of the League of Communists considers that Rade Koncar should continue his sociopolitical work as a member of the communal and city committees of the League of Communists and of the Presidium of the City Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade. This is said in the conclusions adopted at the session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of New Belgrade last night. [end of TANJUG report]

As we have heard in this statement, the Communal Committee of the League of Communists of New Belgrade has fully endorsed the remarks of its delegate to the 12th LCY Congress. There is good reason to suppose that an interesting and substantive discussion was held at the session of the Communal Committee yesterday. It is therefore a real pity that journalists were not allowed to attend this dicussion.

This decision to exclude the public, adopted by the New Belgrade party officials, is even less understandable if one considers that Rade Koncar's remarks at the highest party gathering were public and open. The amendment which Rade Koncar submitted, with the authorization of his community, was presented in front of a million-strong audience at the closing plenary session of the congress. Why should the same matter be discussed in the commune behind closed doors?

KOSOVO: LC DISSOLVES TWO UNITS, EXPELS 39 MEMBERS

AU021347 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 82 p 3

[J. M. report]

[Summary] Prizren, 30 Aug -- At its session today, the Prizren Communal Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo noted that now the political and security situation in the commune is "more favorable, but that it still continues to be difficult in some of the commune's communities. The enemy continues to write slogans and distribute pamphlets. It was reported at the meeting that "this year, 63 excesses, including 46 at the expense of the Serbs and Montenegrins, have been recorded in the commune. The process of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins still has not been stopped. During last year and this one, 23 Serbian and Montenegrin families have submitted requests for emigration from Kosovo.

"In his introductory report at the meeting, Jordan Kostic, secretary of the Communal Committee Presidium, reported that 39 members have been expelled from the League of Communists and 11 persons suspended from work "because of their opportunistic behavior." According to him, "the enemy is especially active in some village communities. The most frequent nationalist excesses have been recorded in Korisa, Ljutoglav and Gornja Srbica villages."

Speaking at the meeting, Hazer Susuri, president of the SAWP Communal Conference, said that it is impossible to speak about "a favorable political and security situation in the commune as long as the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins continues and as along as there are still such excesses as the cutting of telephone poles in Ljutoglav and the like.

"The Prizren Communal Committee of the League of Communists adopted a decision to dissolve the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the Korisa local community and in the Sezar Suroi elementary school in that same village because of opportunistic behavior and poor human relations as well as because of the hostile activities of girls in the village on 24 July this year. In addition to that, the committee decided to form a basic organization of the League of Communists in the Dusanovo local community. The basic organization there had been dissolved last year because of the opportunistic behavior of its individual members."

Leaders Call for Resignations

LD061318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1115 GMT 6 Sep 82

[Text] Pristina, Sept 6 (TANJUG) -- Parallel with the priority affairs of stabilizing the political situation, socio-political forces and state bodies in the province of Kosovo, southern Yugoslavia, are trying through energetic measures to improve the economic situation in this underdeveloped party of Yugoslavia.

Within this context, too, came a conclusion from a recent meeting of the presidents of municipal executive councils with the provincial officials under which urgent resignations are being asked from all leaders who were unable to effectively carry out their tasks. Although their names were not mentioned, it is evident that a slow or bad doing of affairs on which dependents not only results of Kosovo's economy, but also of Yugoslavia as a whole will be tolerated no longer.

In the province of Kosovo, which was the scene of counter-revolutuonary demonstrations by Albanian nationalists in the spring of 1981, major electrical energy and metallurgical facilities are to be found.

Imer Pulja, president of Kosovo's Provincial Executive Council, frankly marked subjective weaknesses as the cause of a difficult situation in Kosovo's economy. Its economic capacities do not work at full steam, working hours are poorly used, the organization of production is bad.

Pulja said for illustration's sake that losses suffered by Kosovo's economy amounted to 2,160 million dinars (43,200,000 U.S. dollars). Nevertheless, personal incomes went up by 714 million dinars beyond the agreed-on amounts.

"It is immoral to draw pays not earned", Pulja said, asserting that the province's industrial production was by 4 percent lower in the first seven months this year than last year.

Referring to capital investments, Pulja laid stress on the need for those unfit to leave their managerial positions since the construction of many of the 760 projects in which 90,000 million dinars is invested is late without justification.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH PHILIPPINES -- Manila, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- In Manila, Carlos Romulo, minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines, and Dr Miodrag Trajkovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Indonesia [as published], have signed an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Sep 82 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO VENEZUELA -- Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- By the decree of the SFRY Presidency Ante Ilic, head of department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Venezuela. [Text] Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0834 GMT 7 Sep 82 LD]

RADIO YUGOSLAVIA TRANSMITTERS -- Recently the construction of a new transmission center for Radio Yugoslavia was formally initiated near Bijeljina. Following the commissioning of the new center's four transmitters of 500 kW each in 1984, Radio Yugoslavia programs will be heard in a radius of 6,000 km and, under favorable ionospheric conditions, even beyond. At present Radio Yugoslavia daily broadcasts nineteen minutes and three 15-minute programs in the following nine foreign languages: Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, Greek, German, Russian and Spanish. It also transmits a program in Italian which is prepared by the Koper radio station. Radio Yugoslavia programs are prepared and broadcast by about 90 journalists and translators. [Belgrade TANJUG in Russian 1220 GMT 30 Aug 82 AU]